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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The News in Focus

Spain Flares Again; Blum Policy Modified

With France barely launched on uncharted financial seas after the sudden fall of Léon Blum's Government, a second German naval incident in Spanish waters has thrown the burden of peace upon Britain.

Europe was recovering speedily from the Deutschland incident when the German cruiser Leipzig reported being attacked twice by "Spanish - Bolshevist submarine pirates."

Unlike the Deutschland, on which 31 German seamen were killed by a Loyalist bomb, the Leipzig does not show evidence to the world of exactly what took place.

German versions of the incident vary, and are not entirely convincing to an outsider. Britain and other members of the International Non-Intervention Committee sought a factual inquiry. Berlin indignantly declined.

* * *

Britain Refuses

Instead, Germany demanded action on the basis of her version of the affair. She proposed a four-power naval display off Valencia, temporary capital of the Spanish Loyalists.

Britain refused, and with some heat. The Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, hinted that Britain would help Spanish Loyalists obtain arms as well as needed supplies if the Fascist powers sought to choke them off.

Germany's reply came in several steps, each more openly defiant. The first was couched in suave diplomatic phrases, "postponing" the scheduled visit of Foreign Minister von Neurath to London. Inquiries disclosed that the postponement was to be indefinite.

On Wednesday, Germany withdrew "finally" from the international naval patrol, but not from the London committee of 27 powers under which the patrol operates.

* * *

Italy withdrew in concert with Germany, again emphasizing the recent solidarity of the chief Fascist powers.

Germany dispatches the battleship Admiral Graf Spee to the Mediterranean to join 18 other German warcraft.

Italy also is keeping warships near Spain. Both Berlin and Rome indicate no intention of allowing arms or supplies to reach the Loyalists if they can prevent it.

Premier Chamberlain, in his first policy speech in the British House of Commons, caused a profound impression by declaring the situation "serious, but not hopeless," and calling for cool heads and self-restraint. Britain realized that the situation had been extremely perilous. The brink of war further showed itself in London reports that Belgium had been warned early in the week to prepare for any eventuality.

Thus, in a few tense days, the clarifying atmosphere of Europe was again charged with electric murk.

* * *

The Facts

Much of the tension inheres in the absence of agreement on facts. If Spanish submarines had actually sought twice to torpedo a German cruiser on international patrol duty, London would hardly have failed to sympathize with Berlin.

Germany and Italy had returned to the naval patrol on condition that the Deutschland incident should not be repeated.

But Germany's account of the Leipzig attacks seems to leave room for doubt. Here it is:

On June 15 and again on June 18, submarines—believed to be Spanish—shot torpedoes at the Leipzig. An early version said that an unexploded torpedo had sideswiped the Leipzig's hull. The official communiqué of 2500 words, however, states categorically that the Leipzig "collided with the Bolshevist submarine."

In substantiation of these charges, Germany points to marks on the cruiser's hull. It is held that the submarine's superstructure scraped the cruiser after the last torpedo had been fired. A possible motive for this unusual proximity of a submarine to its intended victim is not discussed.

* * *

Fascist Front

The German communiqué did more than list charges directly against the Spanish Loyalists, and indirectly against Moscow. In diplomatic terminology unmistakable to those who know how to read that language of indirection, Berlin comes into the open with an intent to help Gen. Francisco Franco speedily win his Spanish revolt.

Italian support on the same side is seen in the fall of Bilbao this week. Italians publicly took credit. These events give an impetus to that failing Insurgent cause, just when powerful Fascist support appears to be mobilizing.

* * *

Eyes on Britain

Fascist desire for a Franco victory in Spain is well documented. From the standpoint of European

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Back-to-Work Move Gains Momentum in Steel Mills; Organization Real Issue?

C. I. O. Put on Defensive as Ohio Guardsmen Protect Workers

The C. I. O. and "little steel" rallied for a supreme bid to break the steel strike deadlock on the picket line, as President Roosevelt's mediation board saw hope of peaceful settlement fade and back-to-work movements gained momentum.

The Associated Press summarized the strike situation as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio—Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, said today he would remain here indefinitely "to keep in close touch with" the steel strike. Charles P. Taft II and Lloyd K. Garrison, the other members of the Federal Mediation Board, have returned home.

Youngstown, Ohio—Throughout the Mahoning Valley, at this city, at Warren, Canton, Niles and Cleveland, Ohio, some 30,000 men are estimated to have returned to work under protection of 5000 national guardsmen.

New York—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in an address implicitly charged the steel companies with continuing a fight against the Wagner Act which, according to him, they lost when the United States Supreme Court validated the measure.

Washington, D. C.—The Republic Steel Corporation told a federal court today:

"If some mail is being delivered and other deliveries being refused because of fear of displeasure and ensuing violence by the C. I. O., then the Post Office Department is indeed accepting the dictation of the C. I. O. as to what it may or may not deliver."

Other labor developments: Page 4.

Closing of Plants Held Necessary Strategy for C. I. O. Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Why doesn't the National Labor Relations Board hold an election in the plants of Republic, Bethlehem, Youngstown and Inland Steel Companies and end the steel strikes that way?

This question, frequently heard, indicates a general lack of understanding on the part of the public both of the details and purpose of the Wagner Act and of the peculiar character of the labor situation involved in the crucial steel strikes which affect citizens of seven states and which have come close to producing a state of civil war in Ohio's Mahoning valley.

Tom M. Girdler, president of Republic Steel, told Washington correspondents here late yesterday that he would submit to the results of an election if it were "free from coercion or espionage by either side" and was willing to wager that under such conditions the result would show 90 per cent of the workers against the C. I. O. But he added that he would reserve the right to appeal from the result if it was "as unfair to management as some of the elections conducted by the Labor Relations Board."

Mr. Girdler incidentally termed the special strike mediation board "incompetent and unfair," criticized its members individually, and shouted a belligerent "No" to the question whether he would be willing to submit the strike to mediation by President Roosevelt. He then left Washington to return to the strike front, where he has in-

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Librarians Held Missionaries Of New Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Harrison W. Craver of the Engineering Societies library, New York City, was elected president of the American Library Association at the closing session of the organization's fifty-ninth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today. He succeeds Malcolm G. Wyer of Denver.

Other officers elected were Milton J. Ferguson of the public library of Brooklyn, first vice-president; Herbert S. Hirshberg of the school of library science, Western Reserve University, second vice-president; Matthew S. Dudgeon of the public library of Milwaukee, treasurer.

Librarians are the "missionaries of the better civilization that is coming," Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, told delegates.

He urged librarians to turn for inspiration as leaders to the better books which they pass out to others in furthering a more "humane administration" that will affect all mankind.

"Read," Dr. Johnson advised, "not that you may advise the more completely—although that, too, you will gain. But read that your mind may soar beyond the horizon; that past and future may live with you; that you may look upon the world through the eyes of the great and small, the tyrant and the slave, the Oriental, the African, the Indian of the Andes, as well as your own polymorphous kind; the people long perished from the earth, as well as those now struggling upon its surface.

"Read that you may become more truly yourself, more truly free; that thereby you may help one and then another to become himself and free, fitted to take his part in the socializing and civilizing work of the future."

Librarians have the power to discriminate between real and counterfeit literature, but they cannot compel the library patron to read the "real" book, Mr. Johnson continued.

"All you can do is to deflect his taste to the better, perhaps only a sixtieth of a degree," he said. "You must labor incessantly, and the results of your labors will seldom be visible. Why not give it up, then, and treat anything as a book if it is between covers, and content yourselves with majestic figures of circulation? You cannot do this because you are the missionaries of the better civilization that is coming."

Read About Japan

Earlier ages described the world of books as "the humanities," he emphasized, establishing the book as a medium through which one might penetrate the lives of others.

"If it is the little things that most

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution as "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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French Americans Gather in Annual Language Parley

QUEBEC, June 26 (Canadian Press)—Cradle of "New France," this ancient, walled capital opened its gates last night to greet hundreds of delegates arriving for the second annual French Language Congress.

Sons and daughters of French Canada from widespread centers in the Dominion and the United States, along with representatives of France and Haiti, gather Sunday for a five-day discussion of ways and means to preserve their French heritage, steeped in the history and tradition of their race.

At least 10,000 conferees will make Quebec their headquarters during the congress.

Large delegations have arrived. Hundreds are coming from the Canadian Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and the Maritimes. The New England states will have a large representation.

Forty delegates, headed by Gov. Richard W. Leche of Louisiana, arrived in Montreal en route to Quebec. Governor Leche and members of the party were guests at a civic reception.

Louis Bertrand, representing the French Academy, arrived from Paris.

Premier Maurice Duplessis will welcome the visitors Sunday night. Delegates will divide into discussion groups. Tours and receptions are included in the five-day program.

Tension Eased By Germany's Milder Tone

'Leipzig Incident' Closed, Berlin Says—Visit to London Probable

Warning by Italy

Generally favorable comment in Germany on Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech on the Spanish situation yesterday has eased tension in Europe. Germany apparently now considers the "Leipzig incident" closed. There is even talk of Baron von Neurath's canceled visit to London taking place after all during the next few weeks.

Nevertheless, Britain still sees danger in the German warships concentrated in the Mediterranean, and is expected to make friendly inquiries in Berlin on the matter.

The question of filling the gaps in the cordon around Spain, left by the departure of the German and Italian warships, is still in some doubt, owing to Rome's objection to France and Britain taking over those sectors.

In this connection it is noted that an editorial in Premier Mussolini's paper Il Popolo d'Italia promises a quick end to the Spanish issue in what it considers the approaching fall of Madrid.

A new possibility for settlement comes in next week's meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 26—Hope is expressed in certain quarters here that the recently canceled visit to London of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, may after all take place during the next few weeks.

This is the outcome of the decreased tension associated with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech yesterday in the British House of Commons on international politics, particularly the moderation in his treatment of Germany's withdrawal from participation in the four-power naval control around Spain.

Moderate Tone Appreciated

The English Premier's appreciation of Germany's difficult position is approvingly contrasted with the remarks of other parliamentarians and of comments in a majority of the English newspapers on the "Leipzig incident." Such comments, it is contended here, were not a helpful introduction to Baron von Neurath's visit as originally arranged.

But with this appreciation of official England's considerate attitude there is also a strong line of criticism against that country's action running through the whole press.

"Leipzig Incident" Closed

This criticism maintains that the responsibility for the present lack of solidarity in the international control system must be laid on England, since the only means of achieving such solidarity and getting the Valencia Government to understand conditions would have been a joint naval demonstration such as Germany advocated but which England refused to support.

The "Leipzig incident" is now closed, Germany declares, and all that remains is the fight against "Red Bolshevism" whether in Spain or anywhere else.

"Friendly" inquiry by Britain on German warships expected: Page 2.

Flying Boat Reaches Its Goal

Wide World

The Guba and Its Crew in New York

Scene at the North Beach Airport Where the Giant Flying Boat Ended Its San Diego to New York Nonstop Flight. Left to Right—Richard Archbold, Owner of the Plane; Russell Rogers, Co-Pilot; William Wheatley, Chief Test Pilot for the Firm That Built the Plane; Lieut. Commander Lloyd R. Gray, Navigator; Gerald Brown, Flight Mechanic, and Harold Ramm, Radio Operator

Flying Boat Spans U. S. in 17 Hours On Nonstop Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Rocking gently on the turgid waters of Bowery Bay here today is a 27,500-pound monoplane, the first flying boat to have crossed the United States on a non-stop flight.

The flying boat, called the Guba, came to rest off North Beach airport yesterday after an overnight journey of 17 hours, 3 minutes and 30 seconds from San Diego, Calif. Extremely favorable weather conditions accompanied the flight.

Shake-Down Flight

Richard Archbold, research associate at the American Museum of Natural History, and his pilot, Russell Rogers, brought the flying boat on its cross-country run largely as a shake-down flight in preparation for an expedition to New Guinea later in the year, reporters were told. Other members of the party were Lieut. Commander Lloyd R. Gray, U. S. N., retired; William Wheatley, test pilot; Harold Ramm, radio operator, and Gerald Brown, mechanic.

To cover the 2600 airline miles between New York City and San Diego, the party set a course by way of Dallas, Texas, adding 150 miles to keep in good weather all the way. Despite the added distance, enough fuel remained for six hours more flying, Mr. Archbold said.

Tests To Be Made

The flying boat is to be kept in the vicinity of New York for a month while various tests are made. Later the party plans to experiment with flying on high mountain lakes in Yellowstone National Park.

To reach New Guinea the expedition will fly across the Pacific Ocean, but Mr. Archbold was not sure which route would be followed. He thought that he would go from San Diego to Honolulu and then westward to Guam before turning south to the expedition's objective.

Peace Picnic Finds Roosevelt Still Firm on Court Program

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 26 (AP)—"We're going through."

That was President Roosevelt's reply, a group of House Democrats said last night, to their suggestion to him today that Congress be kept in session until it acts on the Roosevelt court bill and other major proposals.

They made this report upon their return to Annapolis after a day with the President on Jefferson Island in Chesapeake Bay. More Democratic congressmen will visit Mr. Roosevelt at the fishing club there tomorrow and Sunday.

Representative Maury Maverick of Texas, leader of the group of House members opposing congressional adjournment until passage of legislation on court reorganization, wages, and hours, housing and tenant aid, told reporters his bloc made its attitude known to the Chief Executive during three hours of informal conferences.

President "Going Through"

He added he specifically mentioned the bill for new Supreme Court justices and said the President replied he was going through.

The San Antonio congressman was only one of more than 125 Cabinet officers, senators and representatives who rode to and from the club to chat with the President under the shade of a large apple tree.

Senate and House leaders reported the get-together was nothing but a big "jollification."

Some went swimming, but there was no fishing and very little mention of legislation, they reported.

Senator Joseph D. Robinson, the Senate floor leader, returning to attend a dinner at the Belgian Embassy last night, said:

"We had a glorious day. Everybody enjoyed it. The President sat under a big apple tree and received the guests in groups."

Mr. Robinson said he had heard no mention of legislation.

He related that the President, sitting on the lawn in old linen trousers with his shirt collar open, was initiated into the "Demagogue Club" by Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

This is a cloakroom club of House members who have a sense of humor and a yen for talkings.

Roosevelt Initiated

One of the many questions Mr. Dies put to the President was:

"Are you in favor of all appropriation bills and against all tax bills?"

"I learned that from Doc Copeland (Senator Copeland of New York)," the President was said to have replied.

Like Mr. Robinson, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he heard no mention of serious business.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana said the affair was "an old-fashioned political picnic" with "plenty to eat and drink."

Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy of Maryland said he thought the President "got some votes."

"I think he won some people over that were getting away from him," he said, half smiling.

"Third Term"—for Senator

A crowd of reporters gathered about Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina when he observed:

"We discussed a third term."

But they all relaxed when he added quickly:

"For two senators who want to be re-elected."

Mr. Byrnes said the buffet luncheon at the outing consisted of crabs in two styles, cold meats, potato salad and beverages.

"It was just a big outing, and I don't attach any political significance to it whatsoever," he added.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, one of the leading opponents of the court bill as well as some other New Deal legislation, talked with the President an hour, but would not discuss his conference with newspapermen.

He said the only serious word spoken on the island was by "Maverick and his committee," who were with the Chief Executive about 15 or 20 minutes.

No Change in Court Fight

Senator Van Nuys, another court bill foe, was asked if the picnic had changed the lineup on the measure.

"Not an iota," he replied.

At the end of the day, all of the congressmen returned to Washington excepting Speaker William B. Bankhead and Representative Sam Rayburn, party leader in the house. They stayed on the island with the President and members of the Cabinet.

Plane Survives Power Dive At 500-Mile Speed

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—With its wings and pilot intact after a 15,000-foot power dive at more than 500 miles an hour, a new bomber designed for United States Navy use was ordered to Anacostia, D. C., the navy proving ground, today.

The warplane, built by the Seversky Aircraft Corporation on navy specifications, was dived 12 times yesterday by James B. Taylor Jr., the social registered pilot who considers power dives the supreme thrill.

Mr. Taylor, laced into a virtual corset of leather to protect himself from physical injury, made the twelfth dive from an altitude of 20,000 feet.

While navy and civilian observers, and virtually the entire Seversky factory force watched through field glasses—he was too far up for the plane to be visible to the naked eye—Mr. Taylor turned the nose of the ship straight down and gave the 1000-horsepower engine full throttle.

He dived nearly three miles, attaining a speed estimated between 500 and 600 miles an hour—in the neighborhood of 750 feet a second. He was falling at about seven and one-half times the power of gravity.

Then, to determine whether the wings of the bomber would stay put, Mr. Taylor pulled back on the stick and leveled off in about 2000 feet at less than a mile above the ground. Experts said his sensation must have been similar to driving a car at 50 miles an hour into a brick wall.

But there was not even a flutter in the wings. Factory officials were jubilant.

Mr. Taylor landed the ship and climbed out. He said, "Nice ship," got into his automobile and drove home.

Schools Get Much Of Pay Increase, Survey Indicates

DENVER, Colo., June 26 (AP)—Every other budget item would draw a greater share from a 10 per cent wage increase for American workers than food, it was reported here today in a United States Bureau of Labor Statistics study.

The report was based on the spending in 1936 of 245,000 families, in 326 cities, with incomes running from under $500 a year to over $20,000.

The median income (that is, the one with as many persons above as below) was $1350 to $1600. If, said Mr. Kaplan, a 10 per cent rise went to all those receiving up to $16,000, the next smallest portion would go to housing, fuel and light.

A bigger share of each added dollar would go for clothing.

Next up the spending scale would be home equipment. Above that would come transportation, particularly automobiles.

But of the 10 per cent rise, even more would go for life insurance than for transportation. Still more would go for recreation. Above that would come the item, "personal care," meaning soap, cosmetics, toilet and other personal articles.

Education and reading would get an even larger proportion.

Beer and the Public Purse; A New Threat to Temperance

Analysis of 'Tax Benefit' Reveals Trail of Tremendous Cost to the People

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How contradictory and self-refuting the gigantic beer propaganda campaign actually is stands revealed in an analysis of the newly launched United Brewers' Industrial Foundation's claim that the brewery industry has benefited America economically and that it intends to go on doing so.

The Foundation's claim that the brewery industry since repeal has contributed $1,250,000,000 in taxes and that it has re-employed 850,000 persons and the Foundation's implication that the brewing industry intends to continue these benefits runs into the following contradictions:

1. On one hand the Foundation pretends to further temperance, which, students of the liquor interest agree, can be achieved only by the reduction of the total consumption of liquor. On the other hand the Foundation demolishes its pretense about temperance by implying that it will continue to enrich the Treasury by beer taxes. Beer taxes can be maintained only if the people drink as much or more beer than at present—a circumstance viewed as hostile to temperance.

One or the Other

So one or the other of the foundation's pledges, either of temperance or of tax benefits, must be broken, according to the foundation's own profession.

2. The foundation's propaganda extolling beer as a food actually furnishes a denial of the foundation's claim that it is interested in helping national finances by tax contributions.

Brewers would be glad to have beer classified in the public thought as a food in order ultimately to escape altogether the special taxes levied on it as an alcoholic drink. Officials in Washington believe this is a major purpose of their present propaganda campaign.

Thus the evidence indicates that the beer industry in parading its tax contributions is making capital of a virtue it means to keep no longer than it has to. The foundation at the very moment that it seeks to hoodwink the people into believing beer to be an economic benefit is seen to be conducting a subtle and parallel campaign to cut a large slice from the federal revenue.

But what of the taxes being paid today?—what of the $1,250,000,000 claimed by the brewers to have been paid into the state and local treasuries? Educators, public officials and social workers have told this newspaper that only the most extreme confusion of values and the most short-sighted concentration on the tax figure to the exclusion of offsetting factors would permit the public to be duped into deeming this tax contribution a net gain.

Paid By Poor Man

The beer tax is paid by the poor man for the most part, for beer is traditionally a poor man's drink. The federal alcoholic administration has ample evidence that beer is generally abandoned by people rising in the income scale. It used to be estimated that taxes were only ten per cent of the amount actually spent for drink. That would mean that the nation's drink was ten times the taxes. Such calculations suggest that during the stress of recovery with millions on relief, with one third of the nation's people poorly housed, poorly clothed and poorly fed the nation spent billions for drink. The industries, that provide the means of a higher standard of living were impoverished to the extent of the drink bill.

There are enough factors which offset the total liquor tax to lead inevitably to the conclusion that this tax represents just the reverse of a net financial gain for the nation. In New York State alone $37,340,000 worth of beer was consumed by relief clients with an average annual income of less than

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The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the sixth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Brewers' Own Propaganda a Contradiction of Its Fallaciousness

Economic Tide Runs Stronger Geneva Finds

Rising Volume of Trade Opens Channels for Improved Relations

Quota System Hit

Armaments and Flight of Capital Are Clouds on World's Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—International watchmen, what of the night?

Thus the 60 League governments to their economic committee.

"The commercial tide is rising after a long period of ebb," the latter reply.

"The present economic situation presents a much more favorable opportunity of an improvement in economic international relations," they amplify.

The improvement is in fact very much more pronounced than a year ago. The volume of business once more "presents the character of normal growth." Demand tends to exceed supply. Trade has resumed an ascending scale, both in quantity and value, in production and prices.

Factors Needing Correction

But there are still many dark clouds on the horizon. To mention some of the densest, there is widespread lack of confidence, causing flight of capital and maldistribution of gold. Budgetary disequilibrium, resulting from inflated public expenditure. Vast armament programs, which bite off large chunks of the public revenue and of industrial activity.

Armaments come in for special castigation by the economists, because they tend "not only to impoverish the state but also to distort the economic situation." Finally, the constant political tension.

This is the vicious circle for statesmanship to break. Fundamental, therefore, that the governments should receive the firm support of public opinion when grappling with the problem. And this "demands" that the close inter-connection between commercial policy and the standard of living should be "more fully realized by the general public."

After the diagnosis, what remedy? The real solution to the world's economic troubles, the committee thinks, is to be found in concerted action in the three fields—economic, financial and political.

Oslo Policy Commended

Having poured a blessing on the Oslo Group—Scandinavia and the Low countries—for recently breaching Europe's towering tariff walls and quotas, the committee observes that trade concessions are only possible when business is showing normal expansion. Since a year ago this fundamental condition has been satisfied nearly everywhere.

Having foreseen this last September the economists sent an urgent appeal to all the Governments to reconstruct the machinery of foreign exchange. Within a few weeks of their appeal there followed the Tripartite Declaration between France, Britain and the United States, then the devaluation of the French and Swiss francs, the Dutch florin, the Italian lira and others.

These steps, the committee feels, "have undoubtedly helped to bring about the first condition essential to sound international co-operation, namely, the restoration of a relative equilibrium of prices."

The resulting increase of the world's purchasing power has brought about a definite expansion of international trade. This expansion has also been promoted by the fact that the balance of trade of the three great creditor powers—America, Britain and France—is becoming "increasingly passive."

Quota System Condemned

This tendency is not only criticized in these countries but is made the pretext for additional demands for protection. But, says the committee, this is one of the "essential conditions of world recovery and there is no reason for making efforts to correct it. Only by allowing more imports can these countries enable the debtor countries again to become solvent clients and in time they will find that the increase of imports will be reflected in an increase of their own exports or invisible receipts."

After this piece of sound common-sense advice comes a powerful blow against the quota system, which has "ceased in most cases to have any justification" when prices are rising. So long as this system of the quantitative regulation of trade is maintained, any increased purchasing power will "necessarily" be reflected in higher prices instead of an improved standard of living.

Rains at Pole Raise Housing Problem

SOVIET NORTH POLE BASE (By Wireless to Moscow), June 26 (AP)—Heat created a North Pole housing problem today.

The ice-block house built for the radio station at the Soviet polar base has melted away. Even the ice floe on which the camp is built has been weakened by rain.

All scientific work has ceased while the four Soviet observers are busy moving the camp near to the center of the half-mile square ice floe. The main tent has been propped on planks to protect it from the water.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

and world peace, the open questions are: How far will the Fascist powers go? What will Britain do?

London, biding time and building arms under the new Chamberlain Cabinet, shows no intention of abdicating what she considers to be her responsibility to the Empire and to world peace.

Vice-Premier Blum

The fall of M. Blum from power in France on Monday left Paris temporarily engrossed with domestic affairs when the democracies had greatest need for vigor in European affairs.

The shift appears slightly to the Right of M. Blum's "New Deal" and reform Government. Continuity is indicated by M. Blum's new post of Vice-Premier.

Premier Camille Chautemps, who succeeded in forming a Cabinet on Wednesday, is a veteran of French politics. A Radical Socialist, he has twice before been Premier. In the Blum Popular Front Government he was Minister Without Portfolio.

M. Blum fell on the familiar rock of finances. For months it has been apparent that the economic side of the Blum social and labor program was falling behind. Wages were higher, but prices rose to wipe out the actual gains of labor. The financial crisis led to a flight of capital. The Senate denied a request for emergency powers, and the Cabinet resigned.

Into the crucial post of Finance Minister steps Georges Bonnet. He is now on the high seas, called home from his brief sojourn as Ambassador to the United States. In Paris Monday, he faces the task of again "saving the franc." Political heroes—Poincaré in 1926, Doumergue in 1934, Laval in 1935—have won their laurels in France on that slogan.

Blum's Record

France's "Aristocrat of the Left" held power for nearly 13 months. In the same period before him, four Cabinets rose and fell. He took office when France was ravaged by "sit-in strikes—their first major appearance on the world labor stage.

That was a year ago, and on June 4 the cultured Léon Blum became France's first Socialist Premier. In 10 weeks Parliament passed 65 measures, the core of a peaceful social transformation.

The Bank of France was virtually nationalized; steps were taken to curtail arms profits; labor laws included the 40-hour week; collective bargaining; higher wage rates; vacations with pay; and prolongation of the school-leaving age.

Economic effects of these policies were at first beneficial to labor and to business, but French economy remained unsettled. Four months after taking office, M. Blum weathered a severe financial crisis by devaluing the franc, and entering a stabilization accord with Britain and the United States.

A second financial upheaval was met early this year by flotation of an 8,000,000,000-franc loan for national defense.

In his third and last test, M. Blum won the Chamber of Deputies to grant emergency powers. Business was disturbed over prospects of higher taxes. The Senate broke from him, and he resigned.

Arctic Air Lane

In the frigid aerial wake of Soviet Russia's trans-polar monoplane, Pilot Valeri Chekaloff sees regular air service "in a few years."

His hands guided the single-engined plane all of the 63 hours. Weather forced them back after they had nearly reached Eugene, Ore. Landing at Vancouver, Wash., they were some 600 air-miles short of their 6000-mile goal at San Francisco, Calif.

Pilot Chekaloff, with Georgi Baibukoff and Alexander Beliakoff, were not interested in any more flying for a while as they climbed out. Enough of the original 2000 gallons of gasoline remained to have finished the flight.

Joseph Stalin and President Roosevelt led the world in paying homage to their courage and endurance.

It was the first airplane flight across the North Pole from subarctic Europe and on to the continental United States, but fell short of a world long-distance record.

In the tropics, aviation also flew on less spectacularly as Amelia Earhart reached Singapore, then Java, and aimed for Australia.

The Graf Zeppelin flies no more. Unsuited to helium, her deflation after eight years of flawless service was decreed following the Hindenburg disaster.

Relief; Steel; Mails

President Roosevelt's $1,500,000,000 relief measure came through both Houses of Congress after his own Senate leaders had revolted. The party rank and file swept him to victory as rumblings of dissension grew more ominous.

To ease strained relations in typical Rooseveltian manner, the President this week end is entertaining party leaders on appropriately-named Jefferson Island in Chesapeake Bay.

Labor news in the United States comes into perspective more quickly when we start at Geneva, Switzerland. There the International Labor Office replaced William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in triennial elections to the governing body.

Mr. Green no longer enjoys the undisputed position of representing his country's organized labor. The new and vigorous C. I. O. bids fair to subordiate its unwilling parent.

Compromise was found at Geneva in election of Robert J. Watt, Massachusetts labor leader. He is persona grata to both the A. F. of L and the C. I. O.

The Geneva Labor Office adopted an agreement on the 40-hour week in textiles.

United States Federal mediators still cling to thread of hope after several unsuccessful meetings with steel and labor. Republic Steel refuses to enter any agreement with the "irresponsible" C. I. O., oral or written.

Under troop protection a back-to-work movement was started in earnest and the week closed with the C. I. O. forced on the defensive. The mediation board, after a series of futile conferences, prepared to issue a final statement on the outcome of its efforts.

Attorney General Cummings ordered arrest of six pickets on charge of interfering with the mails.

The week saw state troopers used to keep Pennsylvania steel mills closed. Governor Earle's action brought forth wide criticism.

A ruling that the sit-down strike is illegal came from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, ordering eviction of 250.

Polish women, swinging umbrellas and clubs, forced their menfolk to end a five-week strike.

Here and There

Japan refuses 14-inch naval gun limit and United States goes ahead with 16-inch guns on new battleships.

A Japanese textile mission arrives in London.

Earl Baldwin to use gift of £250,000 to promote Empire unity.

Commencement Week climaxes with emphasis on power of right thinking. One school requests and hears a baccalaureate by its janitor.

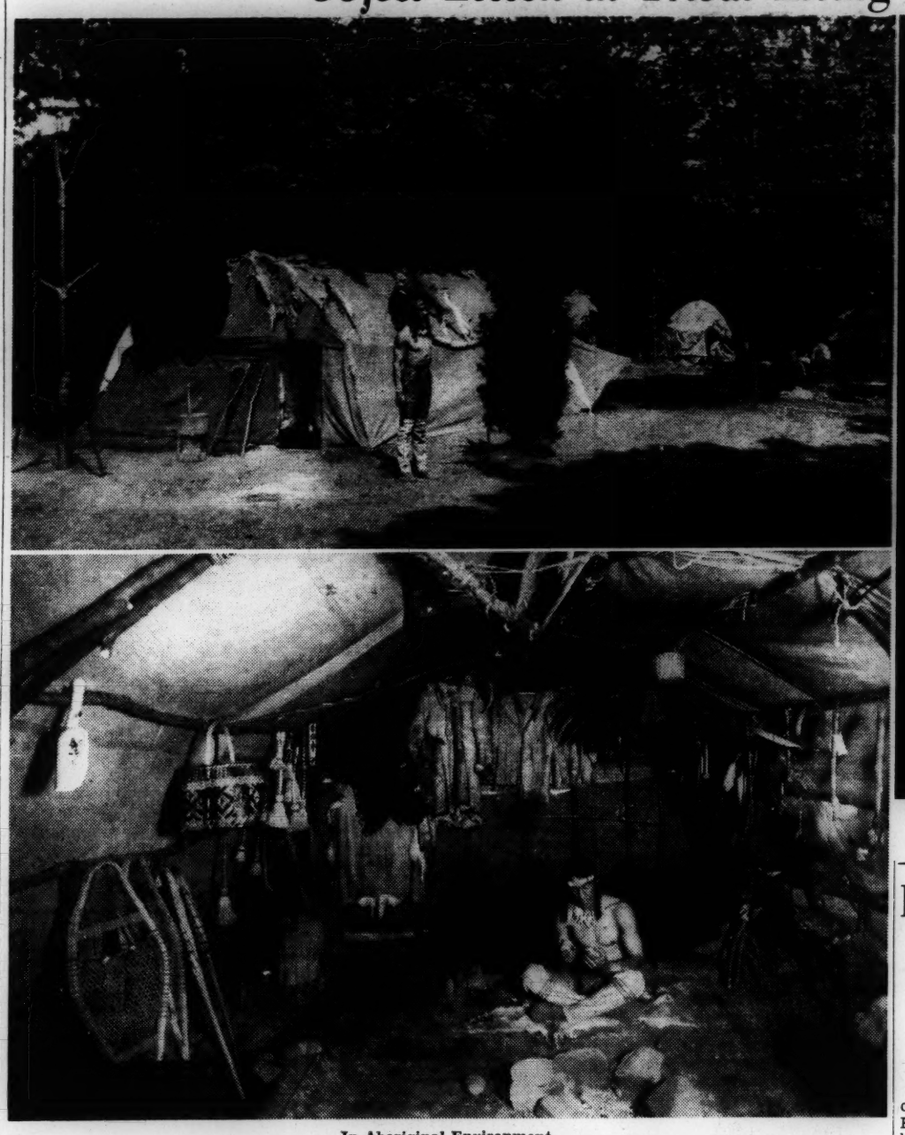
Germany closes Roman Catholic schools in Bavaria. The Duce decrees that all Fascists must subscribe to his paper.

University of Washington crew again takes Poughkeepsie title. Yale takes Eastern college baseball championship from Harvard. Harvard crew defeats Yale at New London, Conn., regatta.

Borah Steel Speech Off

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho said yesterday he had canceled his scheduled radio speech on the steel strike for tonight only because he was too busy. He said he expected to make the address some time next week.

Object Lesson in Tribal Living



Harold Tantaquidgeon
Mohegan Indian, Heading Pequot Council of Boy Scouts From Connecticut

In Aboriginal Environment
Upper—Village at Wakenah, Conn., to Be Reproduced at Washington. Lower—"Long House" Interior

Indian Style Huts Garnish Boy Scout Jamboree Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Living in just such an Indian village as was found in southern New England in the time of Uncas the Mohegan, 32 Boy Scouts of the Pequot Council, New London, Conn., chosen for merit, are living in a long house village during the Boy Scout Jamboree under the direction of Harold Tantaquidgeon, Mohegan Indian.

There is the stockade surrounding the village; and as one enters, 36 gaily waving troop flags greet the visitor, a flag for each troop of the Pequot Council. The framework of a round house shows the type of dwelling occupied by the chief, then come an outdoor fireplace, an open air mess-room and six properly trenched long houses, four for the boys, one for three leaders and one for Scout Tantaquidgeon.

These long houses, accomodating four families in former times, are roomy, being 18 feet long, 9 feet wide and 7 feet high. There are double deckers for berths, now as then, probably copied from arriving boats, which the Indians visited and admired. The seven foot bunks provide extra place to store the individual belongings of each Boy Scout.

Today, the long houses are necessarily covered with canvas instead of grass mats and bark, used in the seventeenth century. With 5 bows to support the roof, 10 stringers running lengthwise, there results as accurate a reproduction as possible of an original long house.

Scout Tantaquidgeon prides himself not only on bearing the name of Tantaquidgeon, but also on being a descendant of Chief Uncas.

In his long house are furnishings such as his ancestors would have had. Indian clothes, containers of bark and clay, baskets and household equipments, and the ever present mortar and pestle, have been faithfully reproduced, when these articles could not be secured from old Mohegans.

In Mohegan Indian costume, he supervises 32 boys. At a special council meeting, or on parade, the boys wear simple Indian costumes which they themselves can make. A burlap bag, for instance, properly fringed, becomes an Indian shirt, while a head band with a feather stuck in it, a loin cloth and moccasins transform the Boy Scout into an Indian lad. Harold's one idea is to use whatever material comes to hand for both clothing and furniture.

The Indian Village is not something put on as a show here, for since 1933 the Pequot Council, numbering 821 in 1936, have had a Mohegan Village in their Boy Scout camp at Wakenah, by Gardner Pond, six miles from the Mohegan Village of Connecticut, where 150 Mohegans live, though now they have comfortable dwellings instead of long houses.

At Wakenah, meaning "By the Water," the Indian Village is a distinct social unit of the camp, to be occupied by different boys at different times, since to be there too long, engrossed in Indian handiwork, would turn attention away from Scout tasks.

There, as in Washington, a stockade surrounds the Indian Village. The Calumet, standing for peace, is over the entrance, and within is the long house used for a workshop, with a complete Indian equipment and a few convenient round houses.

But the great drawing card in this Indian Village is the outdoor theater with platform, a fireplace and plenty of room for visitors and Boy Scouts, who face the setting sun, for that is generally the hour when programs are put on. Here, too, the Boy Scouts have their fire-lighting contest, with the bow string outfit, one lighting it in six seconds.

When the writer was in Wakenah, orioles, thrushes and catbirds were singing their songs and the state flower of Connecticut, the mountain laurel, was in bloom and bud.

Naturalists go to Wakenah to take the Boy Scouts on walks, to awaken their love of the native flora and bird life. When the boys go on specially long tramps, they carry with them that favorite and nourishing concoction Uncas carried, Yokeag—corn parched and ground in the mortar and pestle. Eaten clear in the olden days, now it is often sprinkled over ice cream.

At Wakenah, under the guidance of Scout Tantaquidgeon, who besides being a Mohegan is a field commissioner in Scout work, the boys learn both sides of Indian history; and when their turn comes to vote, and Indian affairs are in question, they will have a clear idea of the worth of the American Indian.

Reich Officials Work in Ranks To Study Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Fourteen higher officials from the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, the Reich Film Chamber and the other departments over which Dr. Joseph Goebbels has control temporarily exchanged their desks for the workshop and the factory recently.

This action was the result of an order by Dr. Goebbels that these men should spend two months as workers in undertakings of different kinds. They have been given jobs as assistants in a shipyard, a coal mine, a bookshop, on farms, and in other activities.

During this period, the official is expected to live on his pay and will not receive any special privileges. In July, after this group of officials has completed the course, a still larger number will be required to follow the same example.

Leaders and the Led

The aim of this policy, according to the official statement, is to bring leaders and led into close co-operation, according to the ideals of National Socialism. The fundamental dictum that he who would command must also learn to obey and that he who would be a leader of the people must not forget under what conditions the people live must be practically appreciated, especially by future leaders of the nation.

Further, it is maintained, that the step now taken is the logical sequence of the declaration that the National Socialist Party is a people's movement (Volksbewegung), and the National Socialist state a genuine people's state (Volksstaat), in which party and state have never forgotten that they represent the people, and in which ability is the only criterion.

No Reciprocation

The experiment which has now been inaugurated naturally suggests many possibilities of development. The democratically minded observer would probably say that if the aim is to get all sections of the community to understand one another by practical experience in their different tasks, then an equal number of workers (provided they are sufficiently well qualified) should receive the opportunity of sitting at the officials' desks for this two months' period.

But inquiries indicate that that development is not intended. Nor is that surprising seeing that the idea of the totalitarian state is leadership from above and obedience from below, and for such obedience the essential virtue is that the leadership be not criticized or called into question.

Sport Competitors in Third Reich Tested on National Socialist Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The politico-cultural outlook of German sports competitors is even more important than the quality of their play, to judge from recent orders of the Reich League for Physical Exercises to the different clubs.

This is evidenced in the case of the Rot-Weiss, the most exclusive of Berlin's tennis clubs, which was recently informed that its members must undergo a test in their knowledge and belief in National Socialist philosophy. Henceforth, the league's order ran, only those players over 18 years of age who have fulfilled this test satisfactorily will be permitted to compete in competitions of any sort.

Must Accept World Outlook

The "test" was less a proof of knowledge of National Socialist "Weltanschauung" (world outlook) as of an acceptance of the same. For each member was supplied with the answers to the questions which were intended to indicate his (or her) proficiently in knowledge of race and racial hygiene.

Five questions were "discussed" by with club members Gaudietwart Schikora, the local official concerned with "the promotion of national characteristics." These questions concerned the duty of every German to keep pure his racial inheritance, the meaning of the terms "nation" and "nationhood" (Volk und Volkstum), the extension of the German race throughout the world, the non-identity of state and national (racial) boundaries at the present time, and the philosophical basis of German physical exercises in the Third Reich.

Sport Still Voluntary

The new League for Physical Exercises set up in July, 1934, embraces, according to this statement, all the organizations which formerly worked for the ideal of physical exercise as a means to popular education as initiated by "Turnvater" Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, a century ago.

Sport is today as voluntary as it was in pre-National Socialist days, it is maintained, but the totalitarian claim of the Third Reich must be recognized, and everything done according to the spirit and nature of National Socialism.

Almost simultaneously with the opening of the summer season for German sports, a number of Jewish sport organizations have been forbidden to meet and play their games on their own grounds. The reason for this action has not been given.

'Friendly' Inquiry by Britain On German Warships Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—Discreet and quite friendly inquiries are expected to be made to Berlin to find out why German warships are concentrating in the Mediterranean, seeing that Germany has "finally" withdrawn from the sea control scheme on the coasts of Spain.

It is argued here that the danger to German shipping from Loyalist naval patrols is infinitesimal and certainly does not necessitate the number of warships Germany has in those waters today. The presence of the German vessels is regarded here as unnecessary and provocative. It is hoped, therefore, that they will be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Whitehall is satisfied with Europe's comment on yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. It is hoped that the next few days will see further diminution of tension.

Rome's objection to France and Britain filling the gap in the sea control scheme left by the withdrawal of Germany and Italy arouses the comment that there is an easy way out—that these two countries, in fact, should come back again.'

There is some reason to hope that this possibility hasn't escaped Premier Mussolini's own notice and that it provides the real reason for Italian objections. The International Non-Intervention Committee is to discuss the whole question early next week.

Duce Forecasts End Of European Crisis With Fall of Madrid

ROME, June 26 (AP)—A promise that Madrid would fall shortly and the European crisis thereby be ended was published editorially in Premier Mussolini's newspaper Popolo d'Italia today.

The article said that the Spanish Capital would fall as soon as insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco could finish cleaning out the Basque Provinces along the northern frontier.

General Franco's troops have taken Bilbao and now are driving against Santander, last major city on the northern Spanish coast.

When this drive is complete, the editorial said, General Franco will throw the entire weight of his forces against Madrid.

Italy Claims Right To Consultation In Patrol Decisions

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Official Italian sources asserted yesterday that both Italy and Germany must be consulted before any steps are taken to reorganize the international naval patrol around Spain or effect the recall of foreign volunteers in Spain.

A Government spokesman said both nations had remained on the International Non-Intervention Committee although recalling warships from the patrol and would look with disfavor on any independent steps to fill the gap in the patrol.

(France and Great Britain pressed Germany and Italy for approval of a proposal that French and British ships take over the entire neutrality patrol around Spain.)

Clarification of Italy's position came after dispatches were received about British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons in London who counseled Britain to "keep cool."

The Italian spokesman interpreted Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on filling the gap in the control system as indicative of work to be done with the collaboration of Italy and Germany in the Non-Intervention Committee.

Catalonia Searches Another Cabinet

BARCELONA, Spain, June 26 (AP)—Another short-lived Catalan Cabinet resigned today. President Luis Companys said that he would form a new Ministry Monday after consulting party leaders. It will be the fourth since March.

MADRID, June 26 (AP)—Government reports today said that Gen. Francisco Franco was massing forces in the Jarama sector, southeast of Madrid, apparently in a new effort to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway.

In February, Government soldiers successfully resisted General Franco's drive to sever that road, the principal route from long-besieged Madrid to Government-held portions of eastern Spain.

Government planes bombed the insurgent-held city of Toledo, south of Madrid.

In the north, the insurgent drive westward from conquered Bilbao toward Santander reached a point about eight miles from Bilbao.

German Warships Returning to Spain

GIBRALTAR, June 26 (AP)—Seven German warships steamed westward past here today, retracing their course of last Thursday night into Spanish waters.

The line included the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, the cruiser Nurnberg and the destroyers Tiger, Falke, Albatross, Kondo and Greif.

They were believed bound for Cadiz, Spanish insurgent-held port on the southwest coast.

'Non-Swimmer' a Hero

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Marvin Long, 18, who did not know how to swim, received a gold medal June 24 for saving eight-year-old Elsie Lagler from drowning in 20 feet of water. Explaining, he said: "I just moved my feet and tried to walk."

Hughes Likened To John Marshall In Statesmanship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 26—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes is entitled to a place in history beside John Marshall for his judicial statesmanship in handling the affairs of the United States Supreme Court during the past four years, in the opinion of Noel T. Dowling, Nash professor of law at Columbia University.

"One of the salutary developments of the recent hearings on the bill to reorganize the judiciary was the frank expression by many witnesses that in their judgment the Supreme Court was really exercising a high political function in determining constitutional questions," Professor Dowling told the seventh annual economic conference for engineers of Stevens Institute of Technology here June 24. Seventy engineers and teachers of engineering economics were present.

Professor Dowling asked rejection of President Roosevelt's court reorganization bill and said that a constitutional amendment should establish a definite policy for the retirement of judges and fix their number. He also proposed an amendment process to permit issues of government to be more readily submitted to the people, and that consideration be given an amendment to enlarge the powers of Congress with particular reference to labor and agriculture.

As proposed by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment should be limited to matters of procedure, according to Professor Dowling.

"In my judgment, the court has done itself great damage in the past few years and the country has rightfully felt serious dissatisfaction with some of its decisions," Professor Dowling continued. "The Alton case, holding invalid the federal statute of pensions for railroad employees, and the Tipaldo case, holding the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional, were the nearest approaches to indefensible decisions that I have ever known to come from that court.

"Happily the minimum wage doctrine has been overturned, and I have no doubt but that the railroad pension case will ultimately be overruled."

Oregon Grange Meeting Attracts National Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—National Master Louis J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, and the entire executive committee of the National Grange will attend the Oregon state grange convention at The Dalles, June 7 to 11, farm leaders here have been informed.

This will be the first time in the history of the Oregon grange that the entire national executive committee will have attended an Oregon convention.

Committee members, other than Mr. Tabor, are Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., E. A. Edkert of Mascoutah, Ill., and Ray W. Gill of Portland.

State Master George Sehlmeyer of California and State Master W. W. Deal of Idaho also are expected to be guests of the Oregon grange during the conclave.

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New York Ruling Raises Parochial School Issues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Public financial aid to parochial or other private schools in the United States has attracted nation-wide attention following a recent New York ruling that transportation facilities must be provided for children attending the Roman Catholic parochial school of Our Lady of Loretta.

Dr. Frank P. Graves, New York State Commissioner of Education, upheld the contention of Roman Catholic parents that Nassau County authorities must provide sufficient motorbuses to give equal service to private and public school children. The decision was based on interpretation of a law passed last year by the Legislature.

An item of $3350 was provided in the Nassau County school budget, and during the present school year the Board of Education has been charging against this transportation appropriation costs of certain children of elementary school age who attend the public school. Upon the request of parents living more than a half mile from the school, a meeting was held and an appropriation called for that would cover the pupils of a parochial school. The meeting refused by vote to make the appropriation.

"The Board of Education and voters of the district are not complying with the mandate of the Legislature," Dr. Graves declared in his opinion. "Under the statute, whenever transportation is furnished by a district, pursuant to vote by the inhabitants, equal facilities must be afforded for children, whether they are attending the public schools or schools other than public, located in the district or in an adjacent district."

Issue in Other States

In addition to this New York case, there have been several issues raised in other states over aid to parochial schools.

"Despite the prohibitions of state constitutions against use of public money for sectarian education," declares Editorial Research Reports, "several state legislatures have found ways of evading the letter of the law and have provided certain assistance to individual students in private and parochial schools.

"It is important to note that in all cases the assistance—free textbooks, free transportation, or whatever—is given to the student or his parents and never to the private school directly.

"In a case coming up from Louisiana, the only state which at present makes free textbooks available to all school children, whether in public or private institutions, the Supreme Court of the United States placed its stamp of approval upon this practice.

Ruling by Supreme Court

"Noting that the Louisiana free textbooks were to be provided from a 'severance tax' fund, wholly separated from public school monies, the high court used these words:

"'We cannot doubt that the taxing power of the state is exerted for a public purpose. The legislation does not segregate private schools, or their pupils, as its beneficiaries or attempt to interfere with any matters of exclusively private concern. Its interest is education, broadly; its method comprehensive. Individual interests are aided only as the common interest is safeguarded.'

"While Louisiana is the only state making outright grants of free texts to private school pupils, an Indiana law provides that students of parochial schools may use free textbooks when the local school corporation has so authorized under its own regulations.

Free Transportation

"Following somewhat the same reasoning used in the Louisiana case, (i. e. that such benefits are for the child and not for the institution he happens to attend) a handful of states provide free transportation to and from school for private and parochial as well as public school students. States in this category include Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts and New York.

"Bills proposing free textbooks, free transportation and other types of assistance for private and parochial school students have failed of passage in recent years in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio, and new proposals have been offered to 1937 legislatures in California, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

"The rejected Minnesota proposal would have levied a special one-mill tax, and distributed parts of the income of permanent school funds, to public, private and parochial schools alike on the basis of average daily attendance. It failed in 1935. In Michigan a bill seeking to apportion funds to private and parochial schools died in committee in 1933.

Situation in Maryland

"In Maryland several 'free transportation' bills for individual counties have been enacted in the past. A similar bill this year was killed. In New York, free distribution of textbooks to students in a (Roman) Catholic school in Ogdensburg was outlawed by the courts in 1922. In South Dakota a sweeping ruling by the Attorney General has prohibited any contribution of public funds for any purpose to students of private or parochial schools.

"Even in states which grant certain assistance to students of private or parochial schools, laws or interpretations usually stipulate that such aid is not to be given if the schools are operated for profit, and in some instances even a tuition charge is sufficient to make them ineligible.

"In a separate category are the so-called 'Catholic District Schools, which exist widely in Indiana and Ohio, to a lesser extent in Iowa and Wisconsin, and sparsely in New England, the South and other sections.

"These are in reality public schools—situated in communities where the population is wholly (Roman) Catholic. They derive their name, 'Catholic District Schools,' from the fact that (Roman) Catholic sisters often are employed as teachers. It has been often pointed out, however, that they really are no more sectarian than similar public schools in Baptist, Methodist or other 'one-sect' communities in which school authorities of a certain religious persuasion employ teachers of that persuasion.

Special Schools Defined

"Such 'district' schools usually receive as a matter of course all public assistance given to other public schools. In February, 1932, however, the Nebraska Supreme Court handed down an opinion which serves to define their status in that State, at least:

"'The state superintendent of public instruction will not be required by mandamus to recognize a school district as a public school district entitled to share state educational trust funds created for secular public school purposes exclusively, if the only school in the district is sectarian, though organized, officered and certified as a public school district.'

"Proposals to appropriate public money for the support of private schools, secular or sectarian, are a phenomenon of comparatively recent years. Although such proposals, of constitutional necessity, include all private and sectarian schools in the proposed benefits, most of the so-called 'parochial school' bills would operate primarily to benefit (Roman) Catholic educational institutions, of which there are about 10,500 in the United States, with a combined enrollment of some 2,500,000 elementary, high school, and college students.

Legal Bans Cited

"Because of this fact, the question of state aid for private schools has frequently been confused by sharp controversy. As a matter of legal fact, it is doubtful if outright grants which went to denominational as well as other private schools would stand the scrutiny of the courts. Almost all state constitutions contain flat prohibitions against the use of any public money for sectarian educational purposes, directly or indirectly.

"In the Ohio fight, all four (Roman) Catholic bishops in that State gave their support to a parochial school bill, which would have made indirect financial grants to the parents of all youngsters in private or sectarian schools. However, the (Roman) Catholic hierarchy, as a national unit, has not made any move in support of such legislation, and competent spokesmen within the church assert that there is division of opinion as to whether public aid of any kind should be accepted by (Roman) Catholic institutions.

"It is felt that acceptance of financial support, governmental or otherwise, carries with it at least a suggestion of supervision or direction.

"That this fear of outside control is not unfounded is emphasized by the constitutional provision in Maine, the only state in which financial grants, usually quite nominal, are made at present to private or sectarian institutions. The Maine constitution provides that no such grants may be made unless the legislature shall also have the power to 'alter, limit or restrain' any of the activities of such institutions."

Eclipse as Seen From Sub-Stratosphere

Corona at Its Best

This Photograph of the Sun in Eclipse Is the First Ever Taken From the Sub-Stratosphere. It Was Made by Maj. Albert W. Stevens, U. S. Army Air Corps and Famous Stratosphere Explorer

Photos by Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition

At the Eclipse Camp

Above—Picture Taken a Second or Two Before Totality of the Solar Eclipse June 8

Below, Left to Right—Dr. Yamamoto, Famous Japanese Astronomer; Dr. Godofredo Garcia, Chief of Peruvian Astronomical Commission; Mrs. Isabel Lewis of the U. S. Naval Observatory; and Dr. Clyde Fisher, Head of the Hayden Planetarium-Grace Expedition, in the Eclipse Camp near Trujillo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Of the hundreds of photographs taken of the total eclipse of the sun along its path from the South Sea Islands to Peru early this month, one which has proved of particular interest was made by the Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition at an elevation of 25,000 feet.

This photograph, which is shown above (upper right), was taken looking directly west over the left wing of a Pan American Grace Airways airplane over the coast of Peru a second or two before totality of the solar eclipse of June 8.

Although only a point of direct sunlight was still visible, this was sufficient to enter the camera lens and cause the central spot of light which appears in the print to be the complete disc of the sun, and to form in addition (through reflection between the several surfaces of the camera lens) a series of circular rings on the negative.

In the foreground of the picture, 22,000 feet below, the last bit of sunlight is shining on a cloud bank 3000 feet over the ocean.

This unique unretouched photograph, one of a series made by the Hayden Planetarium-Grace Eclipse Expedition, is one of the occasional freaks that occur in photography. The many other pictures of the expedition, though less spectacular than this one, have more scientific value.

40 Gliders Ready For Annual Meet At Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—More than 40 airplanes, without motors, rested at the lip of Harris Hill today for the start of the eighth annual gliding and soaring meet fathered by the Soaring Society of America.

The skimpy-fuselaged craft, predominantly of American and German manufacture, will be flown during the 16 days of the meet by some 125 pilots intent on capturing part of the $6000 in prize money offered for records and glider design.

Continuing research in aerodynamics initiated by Chanute, Lilienthal, the Wright brothers and other glider pilots of twoscore years ago, the motorless flight experts will combine attempts at record breaking with a study of air currents and the behavior of craft in flight.

It was here that the existence of upward currents of air, called "thermals," under cumulus clouds was first discovered.

To Dedicate Building

The meet will be opened with ceremonies dedicating buildings and improvements on Harris Hill and five other glider sites in the vicinity of Elmira as the Warren E. Eaton glider fields. Mr. Eaton, long president of the soaring society, was killed in a glider accident at Miami, Fla., in 1934.

Mrs. Eaton has offered $1500 in prizes at this meet for better-designed gliders to encourage research in fashioning and constructing American motorless craft. Six gliders have been entered in this contest.

The entrants are the Carnegie Institute of Technology glider club, the University of Detroit glider club, the New York state aviation schools, R. E. Bailey of Glendale, Calif.; Paul and Ernest Schweitzer of Peekskill, N. Y., and the ABC glider club, Detroit.

German Designs Included

A dozen craft, entered in other sections of the meet, are sailplanes, high-performance type of motorless planes designed especially for distance and altitude flights. Several are of German design and manufacture.

Current American soaring records are: Distance, 158 miles, and altitude 6234 feet, both held by Richard C. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., president of the soaring society; duration, 21 hours. 34 minutes, held by Lieut. William A. Cooke Jr., of the Army air corps.

International records: Distance 313 miles, Rudolph Oeltzochener; altitude 14,190 feet, Heinrich Dittmar; duration, 40 hours, 45 minutes, Ernst Jachtmann. All are Germans.

Electricity From the Sun

DENVER, June 26 (AP)—Discovery of electric currents, that shoot out from bright spots on the sun in the form of ionized rays, and flow to the earth carrying enough electricity from a single spot to light the city of Chicago, were reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today.

These bright spots are flares of flame about as big as the earth. They last only a few minutes. Their ionizing rays are 10 times stronger than the rays from the rest of the sun.

The electricity they carry does not reach the earth surface, but there is so much of this "sun-juice" that for a few minutes it circles round and round in the air about 30 miles above the earth's surface.

These extra electric currents, discovered in the last few months by the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, were described by Dr. A. G. McNish. They are important for radio and fluctuations of compasses.

They were detected by combining radio observations and measurements of intensity of the earth's magnetic currents. The magnetic currents flowing in the earth's soil and in the air show, said Dr. McNish, that ordinarily, during daytime, there is a whirlpool of electric currents flowing counterclockwise above the Northern Hemisphere.

This electrical vortex covers the face of the hemisphere between sunrise and sunset lines.

Its counterpart whirls about the Southern Hemisphere, turning clockwise. Normally the Southern Hemisphere currents, Dr. McNish said, equal about 150,000 amperes of electricity. The Northern Hemisphere currents run about 75,000 amperes.

Reich and Roman Catholics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 25—Friction between the Third Reich and the Roman Catholic Church has been increased by the proceedings at today's trial at Frankenthal in West Germany.

Hitherto the charges against the Roman Catholic Church have been for alleged violation of foreign exchange regulations and alleged immorality on the part of certain church representatives. A breach of the Concordat drawn up between Germany and the Vatican in 1933 is now also said to have occurred. The present lawsuit, according to the German official press agency, has revealed that on his own confession Ludwig Sebastian, bishop of Speyer, has been guilty of violating the Concordat betwen this state and the Vatican by writing to a foreign power regarding German internal political affairs.

Thus while the Reich is accused of violating the Concordat this report states that Roman Catholic authorities are actually doing so.

In this present lawsuit which arises out of the strife over the question of control of the schools in West Germany, Josef Böckel, the Gauleiter—that is the local Party leader of the Saar-Pfalz district—was a witness on one side and the bishop on the other.

Strained relations also between the state and the Confessional movement in the German Evangelical church during the past few weeks were revaled today to the German people. In an official agency report it is declared that certain pastors have been arrested for resisting state orders. These arrests, according to reliable authority, number at least seven pastors and some prominent laymen in the Confessional movement. Probably the best known of those arrested are Pastor Gerhardt Jacobi of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church in Berlin and Dr. von Raabenau.

All those arrested are expected to be charged with sedition, seeing that they are alleged to be acting so as to hinder the unity between state and people.

Trucks Being Weighed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hundreds of trucks traveling South Carolina highways, many of them engaged in interstate commerce, are being weighed with machines by members of the state highway patrol. The undertaking is state-wide in scope, patrolmen said, and is co-operative between the State and Federal governments. The objective of the project has not been announced. However, patrolmen explained that the data obtained from this source was part of a special survey.

'Reprisal' Thesis In Tax Inquiry Held Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who is President Roosevelt's neighbor in Duchess county, charged today that the whole tax evasion quiz is a "reprisal" directed at the New Deal's political enemies.

"Each day it appears more and more apparent that the investigation is in the nature of an inquisition," said Mr. Fish, "and that opponents of the Administration are being singled out for punishment and reprisal by the New Deal. Although I am in favor of plugging all loopholes and doing away with the personal holding corporations, both foreign and domestic, none of the men and women mentioned are charged with violating the law."

Supporting his thesis that enemies of the New Deal are being "singled out and smeared," Mr. Fish noted the names of the du Ponts, Mellons, Sloans, Raskobs and Morgan partners, "and unfriendly editors such as Paul Block and William Dewart of the New York Sun."

Accomplishes Two Purposes

A great many people in the capital would like to take this same attitude toward the current investigation, and dismiss it merely as political retaliation. Seen from this viewpoint, it accomplishes two purposes. It puts the blame for continuing Treasury deficits on the machinations of tax dodgers, and at the same time it pillories some of the Administration's bitter opponents.

Unfortunately, this interpretation obviously oversimplifies the situation. Granted that some political capital is being made out of the inquiry, as is the case in every Washington investigation, the Fish thesis does not fit all the facts.

Perhaps, more than anything else, there is the intangible factor of the personality of the chief expert in charge of the examination, Roswell Magill, professor of law at Columbia University, and for the time being Under-Secretary of the Treasury. Certainly there are plenty of politicians who would be glad to use this investigation for base purposes. Nor is it likely that the dominant party will omit any opportunity to manipulate such a weapon in its favor. But so far as Mr. Magill goes, no one doubts his impartiality, nor his desire to see a remedy applied to what he regards as a vicious and costly situation.

Treadway Influential

To protect the Republican interests on the committee there is, among others, Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, a veteran of the House Ways and Means Committee, who jealously watches every statement introduced. Though in a minority, Mr. Treadway is competent and immensely vocal, and there can be no doubt that he exercises a salutary influence. Incidentally, he has frequently praised Mr. Magill highly.

The difficulty comes, however, in the selection of the names of tax dodgers to be made public. This is not the work of Mr. Magill, save in part. It is stated that typical cases are selected "at random." It is here, of course, that there is the chief danger of political manipulation. The Treasury agents seem to be following the rule of publishing the cases which they have investigated from the returns of 1934, before the present inquiry was heard of. It will be hard to avoid the suspicion, however, that as between a Raskob and a du Pont, say, and a Jesse Jones or some other Democratic benefactor, the canny Treasury civil servant will pick the former for public exposure.

Yet in the lists thus far made public are the names of Roy W. Howard and Robert P. Scripps, publishers of chains of papers which supported Mr. Roosevelt strongly last year. They may feel considerable one whom they aided, and justly so, if the lists are composed on the simple rule indicated by Representative Fish.

Thesis Seems Inadequate

It is true that since that time the World Telegram and the Scripps-Howard papers have attacked Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court stand. There are some who attribute their inclusion to this fact. But it should be noted that the papers of these men have always been independent in their support of Mr. Roosevelt, finding plenty of New Deal measures to criticize between 1933 and 1936. Their inclusion, unless it be subtle camouflage, hardly seems to square with the Fish thesis.

Accords Defining Nationality Will Become Effective July 10

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Problems of men—or more often women—without a country, and the equally knotty question of dual military obligations, will at least progress toward solution when a convention and a protocol, signed at The Hague, take effect July 10. This is made possible by receipt of the 10 necessary ratifications and adhesions.

The convention deals with difficulties arising out of differences in the nationality laws of states which have the effect of leaving certain individuals stateless.

The most important aspect of the convention is that it makes the loss of nationality by a woman who marries a foreigner conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband. Similarly, minor children who do not automatically acquire the nationality of parents who change theirs, are entitled under the convention to retain their existing nationality.

Other provisions insure that the issue of an extradition permit shall not entail the loss of nationality of the state that issues it unless the individual in question possesses another nationality, and that adoption shall not mean loss of nationality unless it involves "the acquisition by the person adopted of the nationality of the person by whom he is adopted."

Another international agreement that is also to come into force on July 10 is the protocol relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality. This document, signed at The Hague on the same day as the convention, provides in Article I that, "a person possessing two or more nationalities who habitually resides in one of the countries whose nationality he possesses, and who is in fact more closely connected with that country, shall be exempt from all military obligations in the other country or countries."

Both the convention and the protocol are open to the adhesion of states which did not sign them when they were negotiated. The original signatories included Germany, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, India, Spain, France, Greece, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Salvador and Uruguay. Several states, among them Italy, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, signed the convention but not the protocol.

The convention has now been ratified by United Kingdom, Poland, India and the Netherlands, and adhered to by Norway, Monaco, Brazil, Sweden, Canada and China.

The protocol has been ratified by United Kingdom, India, Chile, Salvador and the Netherlands. Adhesions have come from Brazil, Poland, China, Australia and South Africa.

Several important countries which signed the military protocol have so far refrained from ratifying it, among them France and Germany. The United States is not a party to either convention.

Iron Horse Cowboy Takes Final Ride Over Rail Range

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The Iron Horse cowboys are staging their last roundup today on the West Side. They have roamed the range on Tenth Avenue for 87 years, herding New York Central Railroad trains, but this week end they will "git along" toward oblivion.

A new viaduct which will take the trains off the street on Monday removes the reason for the horsemen's existence. The cowboy's passing will mark the official end of the horse-and-buggy age in New York City.

Because carriage horses shied at engines in the early days of the railroads, the cowboys loped along one block ahead of the locomotives (in accordance with an 1850 ordinance of City Council) waving red flags in daytime and red lanterns at night.

The range they rode covered three and one half miles, past 66 cross streets, from Thirtieth Street freight yards to St. John's park freight terminal.

Time passed. So did the horse. But the city ordinance remained, and along with it the cowboys. There were a dozen to 16 riders until the west side improvement began. Most of them were schoolboys, who never had seen a ranch or known a real cowboy.

The only excitement connected with the job was supplied by engineers who speeded up and chased the horses off the tracks.

Florida Compensation Law Approved by Board

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Social Security Board approved yesterday Florida's unemployment compensation law.

Only two states, Missouri and Illinois, are without unemployment compensation laws approved by the board. Missouri's recently enacted statute will be reviewed shortly by the board, and the Illinois Legislature now is considering one.

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Reclamation Plan Opposed As Threat to National Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Conservationists are up in arms over a bill just passed by the Senate authorizing the construction of a federal reclamation project with water diverted from the Rocky Mountain National Park region in Colorado.

With Bureau of Reclamation officials claming the project will not have any effect on the appearance of the park surface, conservation groups vigorously oppose the move as an "unfortunate precedent."

Known as the Colorado - Big Thompson project, the plan contemplates the diversion of water from the headwaters of the Colorado River under the Continental Divide by means of tunnels, dams and reservoirs to three tributaries of the South Platte River on the eastern slope, where it will be used to furnish irrigation and power to some 175,000 people.

Called Unnecessary

The scheme, as it now stands, differs considerably from original plans and would have far less detrimental effects on the scenic beauties of Rocky Mountain Park, but conservationists still believe the whole project is unnecessary and dangerous.

"If this project is authorized by Congress," says the American Planning and Civil Association, "Rocky Mountain National Park will suffer damage and most unfortunate precedent, which so far has protected the national parks from power and other major commercial developments, will be broken, and it will be much more difficult, if not impossible to protect Yellowstone and other national parks from the threatened invasions which are constantly cropping up to put the publicly-owned national parks to private uses."

The association believes the diversion project should avoid Rocky Mountain Park altogether. "Alternate routes may add to the cost, but the sacrifice of park values represents a higher cost than dollars and cents and one which cannot be replaced," they say. "If the United States is to have a national park system worthy of the name, the national parks must be protected from power, irrigation and other commercial uses."

The Bureau of Reclamation says the new project is needed not to bring new lands under cultivation but "to stabilize and make secure the production of lands already now under the irrigation system which are provided with inadequate water supplies."

Additional efforts have been made to protect the natural beauties of the park since conservation societies raised a cry against the project. The tunnel through the solid granite rocks of the Continental Divide was lengthened 1.6 miles in order that its extremities should fall outside the boundaries of the park. Dirt taken out in excavation is to be used to fill up low areas and planted with evergreen trees. Engineers believe they have fixed it so the park will not be deprived of any water.

The diversion, however, still involves the use of Grand Lake, which conservationists have opposed. Efforts are to be made, however, to preserve the present surface elevations of the water in the lake. Water would be pumped into the Shadow Mountain reservoir, which, when constructed, would merge with Grand Lake. From there the water would drain into the tunnel. The conservationists object to having Grand Lake enlarged by the use of an artificial reservoir.

Other Objections

They also object that:

Drilling of the tunnel may permanently affect the level of mountain streams and alpine lakes in the region.

Shafts may have to be dug to ventilate the tunnel during construction.

Heavy construction traffic will interfere with the fullest use and enjoyment of the park area.

Rocky nature of the excavations will make impossible successful landscaping of the scars.

Virgin stands of lodgepole pines will be flooded by the Shadow Mountain reservoir.

Scenic quality of the road approaches to the park will be spoiled by dams, power plants and high-tension lines.

Baltimore Seeks Better Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 26—A committee of 19 civic leaders has been named by Mayor Howard W. Jackson to inquire into Baltimore's existing system of recreational facilities and to indicate where improvements might be made.

Since the city is annually called upon for upwards of $844,000 to support these facilities, in many cases whether it administers them or not, it is felt that the possibility should be explored of bringing them all under the supervision of a municipal department, a move which Mayor Jackson said should result in large economies of operation.

The committee has been requested to determine whether the city's recreational needs are greater than existing facilities, and if so, to formulate a broad program of expansion.

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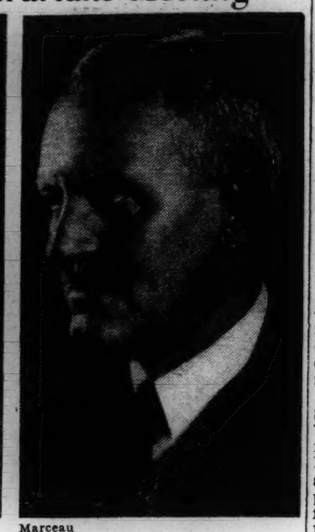

Marceau
Frederick P. Keppel
President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York

Librarians as Missionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

frequently embitter man's life and make him strike out savagely at his fellows, the influence of books should operate to reduce these little things to nullity, and in so far exert an indirect socializing effect. . . .

"The virtue of a real book is that it gives us an insight into the actual life, the actual characters of those whom we may have looked at but never quite saw. Can one feel as indifferent, as hostile to the Negro after reading 'Porgy'? Can one feel the same way about the German soldier after reading 'All Quiet on the Western Front'?

"When one reads a real book about Japan and for the time sees life through the eyes of the Japanese small farmer, anxiously watching his rice fields, cnasing off the birds that would snatch the food out of the mouths of his slight, seriously smiling little daughters, do the words 'yellow peril' ring true? When one reads a real book about the Jews, the anxiously intimate life of the ghettos through the ages, the loves and defeats, the man child born a flower of hope, the boldly timid ventures of the household head out into the hostile world to bring home food and, in the rare case, fortune—read such a book and then say, 'I can't stand the Jews.' The words will taste mouldy in your mouth."

One of the employment problems faced by many libraries, according to Harold F. Brigham, librarian of the public library in Louisville, Ky., who spoke last night, is an adjustment of salaries satisfactory to both experienced older librarians and college-trained, but "wholly inexperienced," persons who go into library work. He suggested that those without any previous experience, however well-trained, be rated at first in subprofessional brackets at modest salaries. This would enable even the small library to build a professional staff, Mr. Brigham held.

A tribute of applause was paid to Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, by thousands of librarians from all parts of the United States who heard him introduced as one who has done more for libraries than any one person.

Charles W. Ferguson, associate editor of Readers' Digest, told an audience of approximately 5000 at the general session yesterday that "for the first time there is a sudden and extraordinary urge for intelligence, the significance of which is beyond calculation, because it affects Tom, Dick and Harry."

A survey made of the tastes of 100,000 readers in England and America, he said, showed that "serious, meaty" reading matter was much more in demand than that dealing with "sports, 'movies' and the radio."

"There is a growth of interest where you might least expect it," Mr. Ferguson held. "There are new habits among persons who buy books. Books once considered the exclusive property of starched scholars and technicians are now everyday commodities on the market."

Carl Van Doren, widely known author, urged that literature of the imagination be given a chance in developing to a greater degree than before international - mindedness. Books of fiction serve a real purpose when they make the reader enter into sympathy with those of other sections of this nation and other nations, he held.

"Do we imagine ourselves to be isolated as in former times, or are we progressively involved in the whole world?" he asked.

Two new members were elected to the executive board at the closing session: Harriet E. Howe of the School of Librarianship, Denver, and Carl Vitz of the public Library of Minneapolis. Other members of the board are the president, the treasurer, Carl L. Cannon of Yale University Library; Louise Prouty, of the Public Library, Cleveland; Ralph Munn of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Margery C. Quigley of the Free Public Library, Montclair, N. J.; Forrest B. Spaulding of the Public Library, Des Moines, and Harriet C. Long, State Library, Salem, Oregon.

Victor A. Schaefer of Scranton, Penna., is the winer of the Oberly Memorial Fund award for his book, "Survey of Current Bibliographies on Agriculture and Allied Subjects," it was announced at the general session this morning. This is the seventh such award to be made annually in memory of Eunice Rochwood Oberly, formerly librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The award is $100.

Y. M. C. A. Announces $6,300,000 Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Neil McMillan, director of the building bureau of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, announced today the association would put $6,300,000 into building and rehabilitation projects this year and that an even larger sum would be spent in this direction next year. Mr. McMillan said the association was five years behind in its building program.

"This nation-wide building and rehabilitation effort of 1937 will reach the highest peak since 1929," he added. "With relatively little new construction during the depression and with membership having increased 32 per cent during this same period, we are now faced with a big building shortage."

The building program outlined briefly by Mr. McMillan also was stressed by John E. Manley, general secretary of the national council, at a national staff conference at Silver Bay, June 24, when he said that during the next five years fully $50,000,000 would be raised by local branches of the Young Men's Christian Association for new buildings, rehabilitation, debt campaigns and for strengthening and extending the organization throughout the country.

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Beer and Public Purse; A Threat To Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

$615. From such figures, there is suggested the strong likelihood that the beer industry may have substantially boosted the Government's relief bill.

Crime costs have continued to hover around $14,000,000,000 a year and judges, social workers and law enforcement officers have told this newspaper that beer has made its contribution to this figure. So beer's crime cost must be deducted from its tax contribution.

Accidents also cost the United States billions a year. Sydney J. Williams, director of public safety for the National Safety Council, has pinned onto the beer bottle, around which the Foundation would paint a halo of innocence, the guilt for many of the nation's accidents. Here is another deduction not mentioned by the beer propaganda.

Farmers' Incomes

Farmers still insist that if milk consumption mounted and beer consumption diminished, the farmers' income would increase, because he would have an improved market for his grain. So deduct some more from the brewers' tax contributions—this time the amount the farmer might get if less beer were sold.

Finally, deduct the amount of increased taxes that the textile, shoe, furniture, food and construction industries might pay if the nation's drink bill went for necessities and the likelihood remains that beer has left the nation financially in the red.

Moreover, the claim that the beer industry directly or indirectly has employed 850,000 men since repeal receives dubious substantiation from the available facts. There are, according to the American Business Men's Research Foundation, only 47,538 persons employed in the actual manufacture of beer. The Government allots only 50,000 additional jobs to affiliated industries.

"Hence the remainder of the figure claimed for beer must, according to the Research Foundation, lie between the beer vats and the consumers' mouths. Included would be bartenders and hostesses, but it seems improbable that even the beer industry would be so indiscreet as to claim half a million professional women hangers-on in saloons."

Seek Tax Reduction

Still another proof of the deceptiveness of the beer propaganda, in its claims of economic benefits, is revealed by the fact that the brewers are already seeking to have their taxes reduced. One brewer told a conference of state alcoholic administrators at Providence, R. I., July 16, 1936:

"Now that the industrial clouds are clearing, however, we properly may begin to give some thought to the relief of the brewer's tax burden and I ask you to give serious consideration to the desirability and practicability of steps being taken to obtain that end."

Finally, even if it were not demonstrably false that the brewers had benefited the nation economically, the basic fact would remain that the economic approach to the liquor problem is widely denounced as the anti-social approach. Wets and office seekers before repeal emphasized and promised that repeal would find an intelligent program of temperance education in operation. Law enforcement authorities admitted to this newspaper that the present stress on economic benefits from liquor amounts to putting the dollar consideration ahead of temperance.

In summary, the brewers' economic claims appear to run into the following difficulties:

1. The claims of the United Brewers Foundation on economic benefits prove their claim of temperance false;

2. The evidence that the brewers want beer established as a food instead of an alcoholic drink indicates that the foundation's propaganda is partially directed at helping the brewers to escape from taxes.

The $1,250,000,000

3. The $1,250,000,000 taxes claimed to have been paid by the brewers, were paid, according to the Federal Government, from the tremendous expenditures by those who could least afford to spend for drink.

4. Even disregarding the obvious proof of the foundation's contradictions and the manifest social injury of beer, the brewers' tax contributions are revealed to be offset by increased relief expenditures, by beer-induced accident and crime costs, and by lower taxes from corporations that lose revenue to beer.

5. The brewers' claim of 850,000 persons re-employed are disclosed to be true only if the women and girls in socially undesirable occupations as hostesses or barmaids are counted.

6. The brewers are actually seeking reductions in their taxes at the very time that they try to persuade the nation of their benevolent intentions toward the public purse.

7. The economic approach is admitted by public leaders to be the wrong one. And they insist that to raise the point of economic benefits is to divert national attention from temperance education, where the stress should be placed.

Many leaders of organizations working for public good, with which the foundation offered to co-operate, told this newspaper that the foundation for all its constructive professions had merely called attention to the fact that the country had failed in its obligation to meet repeal by real temperance education and effective enforcement machinery.

Chautauqua Institute Out of Receivership

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26 (AP) — Chautauqua Institute, lakeside American tradition and sounding board of Presidents, moved yesterday from the shadow of a voluntary receivership. Federal Judge John R. Knight turned the 63-year-old cultural institution's financial affairs back to the board of directors when Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president, reported working capital in the bank.

"Reservations indicate we will have the best summer in ten years," Dr. Bestor said. Directors asked the receivership in 1934, after a debt of $785,000 had been piled up.

Record of Week in Capital

Summary of governmental activities in Washington during the past week:

President:

Conferred with Prime Minister Van Zeeland, of Belgium, on means of promoting world peace.

Set June 21, 1937, as effective date of bituminous coal code.

Established Bombay Hook migratory waterfowl refuge in Delaware.

Transferred United States Housing Corporation from Department of Labor to Treasury.

Appealed to steel executives to keep factories closed pending mediation of strike.

Held powwow with congressional Democrats on Chesapeake Bay island.

Congress:

Senate:

Passed and sent to President bill extending nuisance taxes for two years.

Passed and sent to conference $1,500,000,000 relief bill for 1938 fiscal year.

Passed and sent to conference $663,000,000 War Department appropriation bill.

Post Office Committee questioned Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board, Republic Steel Corporation.

Special joint committee studied tax-dodging by wealthy individuals.

Passed bill authorizing Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project in Colorado.

House:

Passed and sent to Senate new pension plan for railroad employees.

Departments:

Navy awarded building of two battleships to government yards because private bids too high.

Convention Unable to Decide Issue of Legislators' Pay

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787

The Federal Convention today decided upon a six-year term for members of the Senate, with one-third of the membership to come up for election every two years.

Beyond this, it was decided Senators should be ineligible during and for a year after their term to hold any other office under the central government but that they should be eligible at any time to hold state offices.

But when it came to the matter of how these men should be paid, there the convention stuck. It could not decide either that they should be paid by the state legislatures that are to elect them or that they should be paid out of the National Treasury. Nor would it say that they should not be paid at all. And there the matter stands.

Left in Air by Tie Vote

Just as the similar question of how the lower house should be paid was left in the air by a tie vote, so this issue as to the upper branch was left almost inexplicably unanswered by two ballots today in which apparently contrary questions were both answered in the negative.

First it was moved by Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut that payment of the Senate be left to the states. This was barely defeated—five states "ay," six "no."

Then the question was put on the resolution for payment from the Treasury. And the result, instead of being a reverse of the previous vote, was exactly the same—five "ays," six "noes."

North Carolina Votes "No"

North Carolina, it was found, had voted "no" both times. Could it be that North Carolina did not want members of the second branch to be paid at all? That had been advocated by General Pinckney of South Carolina and seconded by Dr. Franklin. But no, North Carolina had voted with the slim majority—also six to five—against that motion.

So tonight the enigma remains, by what method does North Carolina want members of the Senate to be paid?

Most of the day's discussion hinged on the length of service for members of the upper house. Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts switched over from his support of Charles Pinckney's four-year plan to the suggestion of Hugh Williamson for a six-year term with two-year rotation, and moved this method.

Gen. C. C. Pinckney defended his cousin's proposal, saying various states have various interests. Those of the southern, and of South Carolina in particular, were different from the northern. If Senators were appointed for a long term they would tend to come to represent the views of the state where they exercised their functions rather than of the state that appointed them. In the general's argument there was an evident apprehension that the seat of the new government may be in Philadelphia or New York.

Nine-Year Term Asked

George Read moved on the contrary that the term be nine years, one-third going out triennially. He would prefer tenure during good behavior, but would take the longest that could be obtained, he said.

Mr. Madison delivered a thoughtful dissertation on the whole subject.

"It is more than probable we are digesting a plan which in its operation will decide forever the fate of republican government," he said. Hence, "we ought not only to provide every guard to liberty that its preservation can require, but be equally careful to supply defects which our own experience has particularly pointed out."

He described how a people, deliberating on a plan of government, would take "the obvious precaution" of dividing authority between different bodies of men to watch and check each other, lest any betray his trust. It should next occur to such a people, he thought, that they themselves or men chosen by them for a short term "were liable to temporary errors" through want of information, fickleness or passion.

Fence Against Danger

"A necessary fence against this danger would be to select a portion of enlightened citizens, whose limited number, and firmness might seasonably interpose against impetuous councils."

"It ought finally to occur to a people deliberating on a government for themselves," he continued, "that as different interests necessarily result from the liberty meant to be secured, the major interest might under sudden impulses be tempted to commit injustice on the minority.

"In all civilized countries the people fall into different classes having a real or supposed difference of interests. There will be creditors and debtors, farmers, merchants and manufacturers. There will be particularly the distinction of rich and poor." This, he said, notwithstanding the absence of hereditary rank stressed by Mr. Pinckney.

"In framing a system which we wish to last for ages, we should not lose sight of the changes which ages will produce." He foresaw that an increase of population will increase the proportion of those who "labor under the hardships of life and secretly sigh for a more equal distribution of its blessings."

These may in time outnumber the more fortunate, he said, and according to the laws of equal suffrage power will slide into their hands.

Leveling Spirit Seen

"No agrarian attempts have yet been made in this country, but symptoms of a leveling spirit have appeared. How is this danger," he asked, "to be guarded against on republican principles? Among other means by establishment of a body in the government respectable for its wisdom and virtue. Such being the objects of the second branch, I think a considerable duration should be given to it." He suggested nine years but with a high age qualification and perpetual disqualification after one service.

Mr. Sherman observed that his state, Connecticut, had got along safely for 130 years with much more frequent elections.

Mr. Hamilton—acknowledging he did not think favorably of republican government but addressing those who did—endorsed Mr. Madison's opinion that we are now to decide the fate of republican government, and urged that if we did not give it stability and wisdom it would be disgraced and lost. An inequality of property will exist as long as liberty exists, he declared, and will unavoidably result from that very liberty.

Despite all appeals, however, the nine-year term was defeated, eight to three, and the six-year term adopted with Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina voting for it.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Convention decides upon six-year term for members of the Senate. Monday: Martin pleads for equality of states rather than popular suffrage in setup of National Legislature.

Another Harlan Deputy Gets Court Order to Quit

HARLAN, Ky., June 26 (AP)—County Judge Morris Saylor demanded resignation of another Harlan county deputy sheriff yesterday as he continued his "purge" of armed officers who figured in testimony at the Senate Civil Liberties Committee's recent inquiry into Harlan county labor conditions.

The judge, who announced he would rid ranks of deputy sheriffs "of all men who have caused trouble" called for the resignation of Deputy Frank White following a peace bond action in county court. Mr. White was held under $2500 bond upon complaint of John Sevier, who said Mr. White had threatened him.

Philadelphia May Vote On City-County Merger

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court decided yesterday that the state constitution can be amended oftener than once every five years.

It made this decision in upholding the right of the secretary of the Commonwealth to advertise a proposed amendment to consolidate the city and county governments of Philadelphia prior to its being placed on the ballot in November.

Townsend Plans 7-Point Program; Split Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Already facing an organization crisis, following the resignations of several national leaders, Dr. Francis E. Townsend has announced a seven-point platform for his Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., formally launching the movement into fields indirectly related to the original pension scheme. What are termed previous tendencies in this direction by Dr. Townsend are said to have precipitated, in part, the current split.

In personal letters to local leaders, Dr. Townsend points out that "the following presentation of our principles should not be construed as a forerunner of a third party activity or as a reflection on any political party, but we do declare that the principles enunciated below must be accepted by the American people. . . ."

The platform is substantially as follows:

1. Promotion of the Townsend pension plan itself, involving a universal transaction tax.
2. Restoration to government of the control of national credit, and issuance and circulation of money.
3. Drastic immigration laws to exclude competition with American labor.
4. Buy American.
5. Just property taxes on basis of annual income or use value.
6. Minimum wage standard for labor equivalent to retirement annuity for aged, as proposed under Townsend Plan.
7. No change in American form of government except through constitutional submission to electorate.

Legal Tangles

Meanwhile national headquarters of the plan here remain tangled in legal technicalities developing from the withdrawal of J. W. Brinton, general manager, and Gilmour Young, secretary and treasurer, both directors, and several other leaders and workers. Mr. Brinton and Mr. Young, it is declared at the office which is now in the hands of Dr. Townsend and several loyal workers, retain in their possession the corporation books. Their refusal also to recognize the election of new directors, including Robert Townsend, son of the founder, bring legal difficulties, it is said, involving the cashing of checks made out to the corporation. The resulting inability to get at certain funds, it is pointed out, has held up publication of one issue of the movement's official organ, the Townsend National Weekly.

Mr. Brinton and Mr. Young say they withdrew in protest against Dr. Townsend's insisting on making the pension plan a partisan issue, attacking the Roosevelt Administration, and concerning himself, as is evidenced by the current platform announcement, with subjects other than the pension plan.

Those at the headquarters here now declare that the split was the result of the desire of one group to divest Dr. Townsend of control of the organization.

Mr. Brinton has proceeded, however, toward an organization which it is claimed would operate in competition with the Townsend plan. Steps have been taken to form the General Welfare Association, incorporated in Indianapolis, Ind., and in Washington plans are under way for organization of the General Welfare Federation which, it is announced by Representative Charles N. Crosby of Pennsylvania will be incorpated in Delaware. This is an outgrowth of the General Welfare Act Steering Committee, a group of 40 members of Congress seeking passage of the so-called general welfare bill which incorporates basic ideas of the Townsend plan.

Support for Townsend

Much opposition to Dr. Townsend's recent political activities originated in this group, and its disintegration or reorganization under rival auspices leaves the official Townsend organization without an effective lobby in Congress. Mr. Crosby announces that the new group will set up an office in Washington under the direction of Arthur L. Johnson, drafter of the general welfare bill.

The office here reports the receipt of thousands of letters and wires evidencing loyal support for Dr. Townsend. Estimates of the present total membership of the organization are now especially difficult. It is known, though, that since the November election the number of local units has dropped.

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Key to Industrial Peace Seen In Greater Sense of Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 26—The chief cause of the present strained employer-employee relations in many sections of industry is "a haunting feeling of insecurity on the part of the worker; a feeling that he may have a job now, but what of the future?" in the opinion of A. R. Mathieson, assistant to the vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation.

"If the employer could convince his workmen that, however serious the problem may be, it is not insurmountable, we would be making real progress toward industrial peace," Mr. Mathieson declared in an address on industrial relations at the engineers' economic conference, sponsorsed by Stevens Institute of Technology, here last night.

"The labor leader, on the other hand, could contribute much by sound leadership—an acceptance of responsibility commensurate with labor's new power and an open-minded view of the problems of the day," he continued.

"The challenge that faces America is, in my opinion, twofold—first, the elimination of unemployment and, second, in so far as it may be humanly possible, the prevention of shattering economic upheavals such as we have recently experienced. On the solution of these problems may well rest the permanency of the present system of government."

Mr. Mathieson reviewed briefly a quarter century of labor relations, recalling that 25 years ago the personnel man's jobs was influenced by the rapid extension of workmen's compensation laws, with industry quickly realizing that it was good business to prevent accidents. Then came the World War period and welfare work.

"From a passive interest and a feeling that personnel work was more or less a passing fad, it has grown to a definite function of top-side management," he continued. "The president of one of our largest subsidiaries recently said, 'I give more of my time to industrial relations problems than to any other problem in the operation of our business.'"

During the quarter century of labor relations under his review, Mr. Mathieson recalled that 25 years ago United States Steel's base labor rate in the Pittsburgh district was 17½ cents an hour, "turn" men working 13 hours at night and the day shift 11 hours.

"Many men worked seven turns a week," he said. "Today skilled labor receives 62½ cents an hour and works a schedule 40-hour week, all time over eight hours in a day and over 40 hours in a week is paid for at one and one half times the regular rate. An unskilled laborer today receives $5 for eight hours' work, as compared with $2.10 for a 12-hour day in 1912."

Mr. Mathieson reviewed the intensive safety campaign United States Steel Corporation has carried on for 31 years and quoted figures to show how it had cut down fatal accidents in its plants from 510 in 1906 to 114 in 1936—a reduction of 78 per cent, he said.

Meanwhile the corporation has carried on an intensive educational campaign.

Steel Leader

Wide World

Tom M. Girdler
Chairman of the Board of Republic Steel Corporation Who Is Leading "Little Steel's" Defense Against a Seven-State Strike of the C. I. O. Steel Union

Steel Mills Open As Ohio Troops Guard Workers

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 26 (AP)—Men went back to work today in the Mahoning Valley of steel.

Militia prevailed, protecting both "the right to work and the right to strike." Union leaders, in telegrams to President Roosevelt, called the soldiers "strike-breakers."

C. I. O. chiefs, finding themselves suddenly on the defensive, called upon the strikers to reform their lines.

New Crisis at Hand

"The strike goes on unbroken!" its leaders said. Steel wrote its answer with belching smoke from long-smokeless stacks.

Definitely there was a new crisis at hand in the month-long turmoil that has rendered 100,000 idle and stretched into seven states. Troops, costing the state of Ohio more than $20,000 a day, cannot remain in the valley forever. What may happen when they are withdrawn remains a matter of deep concern.

The Governor has not indicated how long troops are to stay. They are not expected to withdraw at least until the middle of next week. By that time the "back-to-work" movement at the mills in Youngstown, Warren, Canton, Niles and Cleveland, Ohio, probably will have demonstrated its strength.

Some substantiation for this belief was afforded by the fact workers were returning to Youngstown plants, closed since May 27. How many workers returned was disputed, but there was no disputing the fact the mills were open and operating.

Figures Disputed

Youngstown Sheet & Tube said "about one-third" of their 15,000 men had reported back for work. Republic said about 2500 men—roughly one-third—were back there.

John Owens, C. I. O. organizer, discounted these claims. He said the steel companies were just "shifting some men around." He said he doubted if there were more than 1000 men at work at the plants of the two companies yesterday, and he did not think the number increased when the 7 p. m. shift went on. The companies propose to work two 12-hour shifts for a few days until the regular three eight-hour shifts can be put in operation.

Governor Davey, whose national guardsmen were cheered by strikers when they entered the valley Tuesday to enforce the "status quo," found himself criticized by C. I. O. leaders today.

Recreation Chief

© Harris & Ewing

Robert Marshall
Head of Recreation Service in United States Forest Service

WASHINGTON—Robert Marshall, forester and author, has been appointed chief of the recreation service in the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. He will have charged of more recreational territory than perhaps any other man in the world—156 national forests, comprising about 156,000,000 acres which are visited by about 23,000,000 persons annually. More than 6000 camp grounds have been improved for public use.

Steel Plant Unionization Held Real Issue of Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

dicated he prefers to fight out the issue.

That issue basically is not one of signing a contract, nor is it even a question at this time whether strikers are a majority or minority in the struck plants. So far as both the C. I. O. leaders and Mr. Girdler are concerned, the issue is described by many observers is whether the C. I. O. is to organize his plants. The strike is an "organizing" strike, and the resistance to it is an effort to prevent the spread of union organization throughout the steel industry.

It is considered probable in informed quarters that an election in most of the struck plants today would show a majority for returning to work, and against the strike. This may be because the worker really does not want the union, as the employer claims, or because he wants his wages more and is afraid of losing his job, as the unions claim. If the union is right, its only chance is to force a shut-down of the plant so workers have nothing to lose and possibly something to gain by joining. It cannot permit a premature election if it is to succeed in organizing the plant. Delay aids the union, or at least gives it a better chance.

Frequent Question

Why should the National Labor Relations Board and the Administration aid the union cause by permitting this delay? This question frequently is asked by persons who assume from the failure to call an election a pro-labor bias on the part of the board and the Administration. The answer is that the Administration does favor the general principle of organization of labor. In addition Congress favors it and has written the desirability of labor organization into law. The labor board was set up to encourage labor organization—not to hold a balance between employer and worker as is often mistakenly assumed.

The Wagner Act is clear and specific on this point. It states it to be "the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise of workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

In other words, it is the declared policy of the United States Government to assist labor in achieving organization in unions. The labor board is designated to carry out this policy. The board itself favors union organization. Its staff and its rules and procedure are planned to further this end. And an important result of this purpose is the board practice of never holding an election until the labor union requests it.

The law states that the board "may" hold an election apparently on its own violition. But under a self-imposed rule, the board has followed the precedent of not calling such an election unless at the request of a union or worker. The employer has no authority to ask for such an election.

Quite obviously the union does not call for an election until it is fairly certain it can win. Until that time it uses its own resources and the facilities of the labor board to pave the way for a successful election. In the case of Republic Steel all the facilities of the board are being used to the utmost to facilitate this process of organization. A long list of complaints of alleged unfair practices has been filed against the company. The union claims these practices, including intimidation and espionage, are blocking unionization of the workers of the company. So long as this complaint is pending the union is not obliged to submit to an election, according to board practice.

The labor board in actual fact has only two major functions. From the point of view of employers these functions may seem to play into the hands of the unions, and it is for this season that the demand has grown up to "mutualize" the act. Its first function is to disclose and prohibit practices by employers which impede the process of unionization of labor. Nothing is said about unfair practices by labor. Its second function is to force the employer to deal with the union representatives once this process of organization is complete. For these reasons, it is asserted and with considerable justification, that it is essentially a pro-labor board. It believes labor should become organized because that is the theory under which it was established. And, privately, its members feel that this process of organization cannot be accomplished "unless the gun is loaded on in labor's behalf."

A strike is no direct concern of the labor board. In fact the Wagner Act specifically states that "nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." A strike concerns the board only in so far as the employer may employ practices forbidden by the Wagner Act. Labor board interference in a strike consists solely of prosecuting the employer if he does use the forbidden devices. Settlement of the strike requires other mediation facilities. The board is not supposed to call an election to settle a strike. It does so, according to the act, only to determine what agency is the preferred representative of a majority of the workers.

In the case of the current steel strikes an election at this time would have an uncertain effect. The purpose of the union is to win a majority. If an election were held, and it did not secure a majority, the C. I. O. would continue its campaign until it did win it. Thus an election today might not settle the basic issue, which is union organization. As the C. I. O. sees it, a premature election (namely, one before it had a majority) would damage it, so it is withholding its request. And the labor board, under self-imposed rules, will not hold an election until labor asks for it.

Mr. Girdler and the other steel employers involved in the strikes are said not to be primarily concerned with the question of signing contracts. But they are concerned with the progress of labor organization in their plants. If the unions ultimately achieve a real majority, Mr. Girdler and all the others will be forced to deal with them and enter into contracts. Unless the Wagner Act should be changed, the employers ultimately would have to submit. Their only chance is to prevent the union from obtaining a majority—which the Congress has in effect said it hopes the union will obtain.

To any anti-labor employer the cards appear to be stacked against him. There is no question of the desire of the Administration to have the unions succeed in organizing the great mass of labor. Mr. Girdler, Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel, and the other anti-union employers are fighting against far more than the C. I. O. and John L. Lewis. They are clarifying a political issue which the Administration considers was settled last November, but which conservatives apparently intend to test once more at the polls. Probably their only chance for ultimate success against the unions is a conservative reaction at the polls. Unless that comes, they will sooner or later have to submit to the union.

Wagner Accuses Few Corporations For Steel Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Envisaging victory in "the fight for democracy in industry" and asserting that the foundation for this now had been laid in the National Labor Relations Act, United tSates Senator Robert F. Wagner, sponsor of the act, today had placed upon a few large corporations the onus for the strife in the steel cities.

The machinery of the labor law had the leverage to restore industrial peace in these regions, he declared in a radiocast here last night, but an "unyielding minority" of employers was "undermining all the proposals of economic betterment" and rejecting the methods of peace and co-operation which had been accepted by enlightened employers.

Labor Responsibility

Labor had equally definite responsibilities with industry under the act to resort to law rather than to force. Senator Wagner continued, but could abide by them only where industry was willing to do likewise.

"Any large and powerful corporation which declares openly that it will not bargain with any union; which proudly boasts that it will not sign a contract even when its terms are not in dispute, is serving notice upon the whole world that it will not obey the law," he said. "Labor cannot be expected to ignore that notice.

"Force, public or private, can never permanently suppress strife. In the long run, it is only reason which can dispel the passion of battle and bring men together again. Labor and industry must join in the exercise of this reasonableness.

Labor Law Machinery

"If labor wants to deal collectively through representatives, it should, wherever possible, resort to the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board for selecting its representatives.

"If labor is discriminated against for insisting upon industrial freedom, it should invoke the board, which has the legal power to prevent this discrimination."

Meanwhile the evidence was "clear beyond a doubt," he charged "that a very few large corporations who fought the National Labor Relations act before it was passed; who fought it after it was passed, are now by every method at their disposal fighting the law after it has been declared constitutional by the highest court in the land."

The program for collective bargaining, social advancement through better working conditions and fairer business practices was all part of a single campaign in which "tremendous progress" had been made during the last four years, the Senator continued.

"We must continue that progress by uniting all the liberal forces in America—employers and workers alike—for the preservation of our country's ideals through their practical attainment," he concluded.

New York Shoe Firms Grant 10 P. C. Pay Rise

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Eighteen companies in the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York announced a 10 per cent wage increase, aggregating $720,000 annually, for 5800 employees.

Snow on Mt. Washington

CONCORD, N. H., June 26 (AP)—There is still snow in Tuckerman's Ravine on Mount Washington, White Mountain national forest officials today reported. Nearly 10,000 visitors from 22 states and nine foreign countries have been to the Mount Washington area in the past three months, officials said.

Special High Court Held Real Solution Of Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In forwarding a proposal for establishment of a special Federal Supreme Court with final authority over labor-capital disputes to Senator Joseph Guffey, Pennsylvania Democrat, John B. Kelly, city Democratic chairman, said he spoke both as "a former workingman carrying a union card" and as an employer.

Mr. Kelly, who recently resigned as Pennsylvania Secretary of Revenue, urged the setting up of such a court without delay "in order to avert fascism or communism."

The court would have seven or nine members, according to his proposal. Three would be chosen by labor, three from the ranks of capital and one or three from impartial sources.

Capital cannot win in present and impending controversies, the city chairman declared, "by using police or hired thugs," and labor "cannot win, either, through riot and bloodshed."

Mr. Kelly also warned labor leaders that sit-down strikes "are putting them in a bad light with the public."

The suggestion of establishing such a labor-capital supreme court will, he said, "produce cries from extremists of both sides.

"I say," he continued, "that neither side is entirely right, and that for the permanent good of 130,000,000 Americans we should take the American way . . . unless we want to fight it out with machine guns and airplane bombs, as they are doing in Spain."

Trade Unionism Courses Asked In Tacoma Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—That Tacoma residents may understand trade unionism the Tacoma local of the American Federation of Teachers has recommended to the Tacoma Central Labor Council that optional courses in trade unionism be offered to both Tacoma high schools. The recommendation was adopted by the Labor Council.

The resolution making the recommendation will be sent to other unions for endorsement, to school directors, to Superintendent Breckner of the city schools and the curriculum council.

As passed by the Labor Council, the resolution urges that classes be formed in trade union history, labor philosophy, labor economics and parliamentary procedure. It provides that teachers in these courses be "members of a bonfide union."

In support of the resolution before the Labor Council certain delegates branded the present vocational training in high schools as "schools for scabs."

Field Elected Trustee

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—The election of Marshall Field III of New York and Trevor Arnett to the board of trustees of the University of Chicago was announced yesterday by Harold H. Swift, president of the Board. Mr. Field is the grandson of Marshall Field, Chicago merchant, who was one of the original incorporators of the university. Mr. Arnett formerly was president of the general education board.

C. I. O. Members Ask Compulsory Arbitration Law

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 26 (AP)—C. I. O. steel workers today launched a move to persuade labor to support legislation providing compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, a device hitherto long and vigorously opposed by the American labor movement.

Union leaders circulated a petition proposing both compulsory arbitration as a permanent policy and for the solution of the present steel strike. Signatures were sought to a compulsory arbitration petition addressed to President Roosevelt. Union steel workers pledged themselves to carry "to the end" their strike at the Bethlehem Steel Cambria plant.

Text of Appeal

The appeal read:

"We earnestly urge your Excellency to use your office and all power at your command to bring about fair, impartial compulsory arbitration of these difficulties and disputes.

"We also go on record as favoring early introduction and passage of such legislation as may be necessary to bring about compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes."

Strikers demand a signed contract similar to that granted last winter to United States Steel Corporation workers. They "pledged to see this thing through to the end." State police headquarters said 700 attended the meeting but James Mark, strike leader, said 1500 were there.

Smoke billowed from giant furnaces today as Bethlehem prepared to resume full operations "at the earliest possible moment." The plant, normally employing 15,000, was closed last Sunday by martial law.

Picket lines, re-establishing by strikers and sympathizers from Cambria county coal mines after martial law was lifted, dwindled last night.

Picket Limit Raised

Capt. William Clark, commander of the state police in the strike zone, relaxed restrictions on picketing at the gate to the lower Franklin plant. He said 10 pickets would be permitted on the factory side of the highway in front of the gate. Previously he had limited the number to six.

State police on duty at the gates to the seven-mile-long works said several hundred men entered the plant during the day and only a few come out during the evening. They said they expected 1000 to enter the plant tomorrow and Monday morning.

N. Y. Transit Line Gets Strike Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Management of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, operating one of the three big underground railway systems of New York City, has before it today an ultimatum from the Transport Workers' Union that unless it approves the holding of a referendum election to name authorized spokesmen for workers in collective bargaining negotiations, 9000 workers will quit on Monday.

A resolution empowering officers of the union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, to call a strike which would tie up the entire Brooklyn-Manhattan transit system of subways, elevated, motorbus and surface car lines, was adopted at a meeting here last night.

The resolution calls for an election under auspices of the City Industrial Relations Board set up by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia last April.

Great Lakes Seaway Treaty Drive Mapped

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The National Seaway Council mapped plans yesterday for injecting new impetus into the drive for a treaty paving the way for construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway by Canada and the United States.

Thomas Walsh, St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission, and Fred Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth, Minn., Chamber of Commerce, said more definite plans would be worked out soon but that they would be aimed at stimulating interest in the project.

New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Keiser said, were active in the work but other interested states have lagged.

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WPA Dismissals in New York Stir New Storm of Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—With 11,800 jobless relief workers to be separated from the WPA rolls here next Wednesday, and the announcement by New York Administrator Brehon B. Somervell, that this number must be increased to 34,500 by November, relief retrenchment procedure offered a complex picture here today, with aspects of violence in it, as in the night-long virtual imprisonment by relief workers of Harold Stein, administrator of the Federal Arts Projects, in his East Forty-second Street office. Mr. Stein won his release early today with an agreement to submit a group of dismissal cases to an impartial board.

These headquarters have been the storm center of the reaction to the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriations bill pending in Congress to substantially reduce the WPA budget. Washington instructions would cut art project personnel 30 per cent, and Mr. Stein's offices teemed all yesterday and throughout the night with hundreds of protesting writers, musicians, actors, actresses, dancers and artists trying to get "satisfactory replies" to their appeal that the authorities make an exception in their case in economy cuts "because private re-employment in the arts is scarce."

Announces Schedule

Lieut. Col. Somervell in publishing today the schedule of reductions in the list of 169,000 names which today constitute the city's WPA rolls, said he believed that after the Wednesday dismissals there would be a considerable decrease in the number of enforced separations through absorption of workers by regular city departments and private industry.

Meanwhile to cut the pay roll to the prescribed 135,000 by mid-October the figures read: 11,800 on June 30; 7200 on July 15, and 5000 during each succeeding month.

White collar projects are being pared most heavily to begin with, according to Colonel Somervell, with the women's and professional projects feeling the largest cuts because they are "proportionately more expensive than manual projects, fewer persons have left them and they were not affected as much as manual projects in previous cuts."

Pleased by Co-operation

The administrator voiced gratification over action by the Board of Estimate, which today had approved the allotment of $4,500,000 of its emergency relief funds to works progress needs for the rest of the year. It was in line with the co-operation which the city officials had continuously shown, he said, and would do "a great deal to ameliorate the effects of the necessary reduction in relief employment here."

The appropriation was supplemental to the board's authorization of $26,474,600 for home relief for the quarter ending on Sept. 30, of which the city will pay $15,983,600 out of its emergency levies and the State the remainder. In underwriting this summer fund, the board was able to make a $1,218,400 reduction in the figure for the spring quarter and still provide for impending work relief lay-offs, based on the fact that the home relief case-load has decreased by 15,000 since April, with a consequent $1,500,000 accrual from previous allotments.

11,000,000 Women Gainfully Work, Zonta Group Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

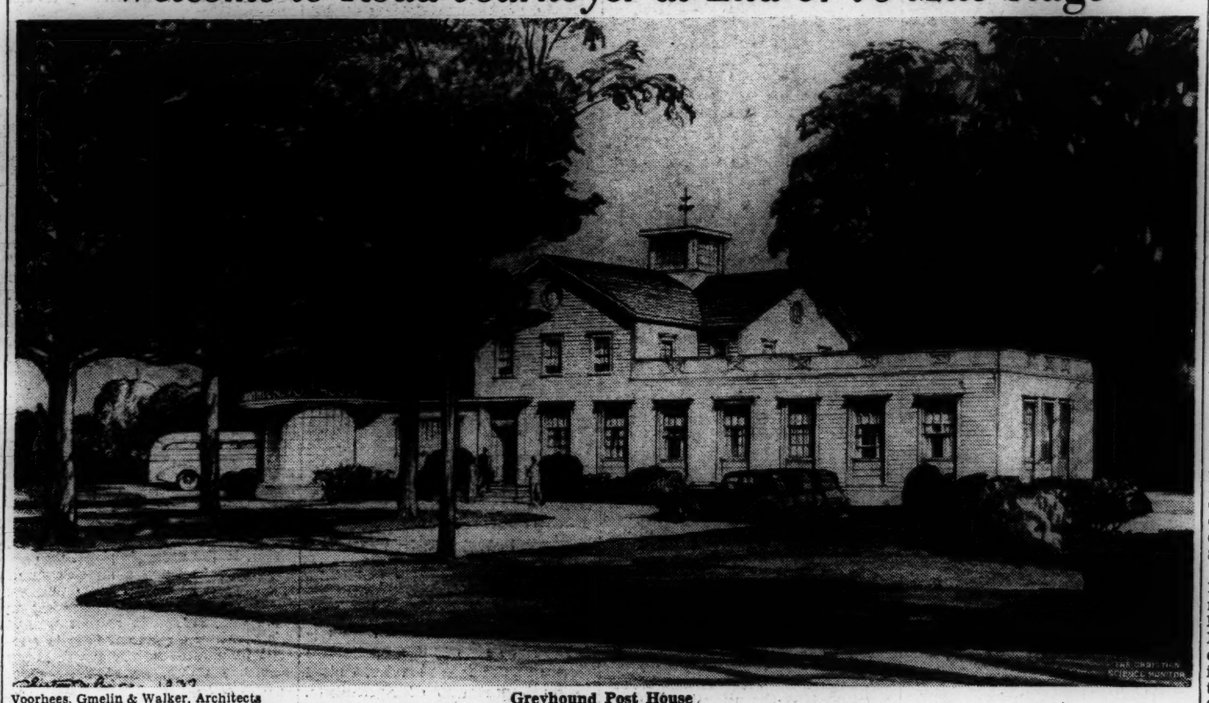
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 26—Of the 48,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States, 11,000,000 are women—almost one in every four persons working for wages—according to a report presented to the Zonta International by a committee headed by Susanne Shallna of Boston today.

Comment on discriminations against women in employment featured the seventeenth annual convention of the organization here this week, where they were classified in two categories—those rising out of custom or tradition or those introduced by legislative act. Custom and tradition can be changed by education, Miss Shallna's committee declared, at the same time recommending that further study be given the subject of woman's rights to gainful employment, whether she be married or single. Local clubs were advised to approach the question from the point of view of woman's contribution to society, her right to carve her own career according to her talents, and ability and her responsibility for dependents.

Certain fictions in the public mind which need correction, the report urges, are that married women work only for "pin money"; that most women take jobs merely as a pastime until they are married, and that women do not make good executives.

"We should aim toward stabilizing the working woman's purpose in our economic system," it continues. "Every time we have a depression we should not have to be on the defense and have our jobs taken away from us simply because we are women. We must discover whether the working woman has more to gain by pooling her interests with the working man for labor standards for both men and women, or by considering the question from the woman's angle alone."

Welcome to Road Journeyer at End of 70-Mile Stage



Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, Architects

Greyhound Post House

Rebuilt Country Dwelling at Greens Farms, Near Westport, Conn., for Refreshment of Through Travelers

Wages-Hours Bill Guards Recovery, WPA Adviser Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 26—The federal labor standards (Black-Connery) bill deserves the support of consumers, manufacturers and labor as one of the most potent factors the New Deal has set up to safeguard recovery, in the opinion of Leon Henderson, economic adviser to the Works Progress Administration and formerly director of the National Recovery Administration.

While the measure directly affects only about 12,000,000 industrial workers it indirectly helps raise the standard of living of every wage earner in the country, Mr. Henderson declared in an address before the Tamiment social and economic institute here last night.

"Most important, it will be of material aid if we have a business decline," he said. "Remember that we are in the fifty-second month of recovery—the longest on record—and if depressions do not last forever, neither do recoveries."

Recalling that a slashing of wages usually comes early in business recessions, Mr. Henderson declared that if the labor standards bill was in effect and the cost of living was used as an important determinant in establishing minimum wages, economic balance could better be served by keeping wages, costs, interest rates and other charges "in decent relationships."

Chance for Adjustment

"The maximum hour provisions of the bill afford the first real opportunity for reasonable adjustment to technological change," he continued. "Since 1929, man-hour productivity has increased 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The National Recovery Administration hours and the low volume of production helped for a time, but since the National Recovery Administration all important industries have gone back to long hours. Given effective collective bargaining and governmental maximums, the work week can be gradually readjusted to compensate for greater efficiency."

Mr. Henderson, who also was economic adviser to the Democratic National Committee during the 1936 presidential campaign, recalled that the Democratic Party was pledged to making the labor standards bill a reality, since it was a part of the party's general program of economic readjustment.

Police in Strikes

Lieut. Gov. Thomas B. Kennedy of Pennsylvania, another speaker, said he would ask Gov. George H. Earle to name a commission to investigate alleged abuses of police power in labor disputes in the State. Besides being Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kennedy is secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mrs. Lillian L. Poses, technical adviser to the regional office of the Social Security Board in New York, urged labor to study the operation of the Social Security Act and assume the leadership in helping to bring about such changes as might prove necessary.

Bus Line Opens First Station In System of Halting Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn., June 26—The first [illegible] chain of "post houses" to be [illegible] a bus company in syste[illegible]sion of comfort for its pas[illegible] was established this week when the Greyhound Post House opened at Green Farms, two miles east of Westport on the Boston Post Road. Similar houses with adequate restaurant, lounge and restroom facilities are to be opened at 70-mile intervals along all Greyhound routes in New England first, and over the rest of the country later.

Prefabricated "flag stop diners" are now being constructed, too, by J. G. Roy & Sons of Springfield, Mass., which it is intended to set up about every 10 miles along each Greyhound route.

The Green Farms Post House was formerly a picturesque old country house, and the fine shade trees surrounding it have been retained. The house itself has been remodelled and enlarged by Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker, architects for the Greyhound companies.

A bus concourse has been provided at the left of the building and in front of it there is ample parking space for the cars of private patrons—who are welcomed as well as the bus passengers for whom the post house is primarily intended.

Bus passengers enter by way of a lounge opening upon the bus concourse. Private patrons use an entrance leading to the parking space provided for them.

A restaurant accommodates 100 people; and in it, medium priced meals, sodas and sandwiches are served at tables and at a counter.

The bus concourse is treated in red and gray—chosen in pleasing contrast to the blue of the buses—with recessed lighting. The lounge and restaurant walls are chrome yellow, with light oak woodwork and wall benches. Chairs, tables and counters are of the same light oak, with blue linoleum table and counter tops. The Venetian blinds and window frames are a soft gray.

A feature of the wash rooms, which are decorated in Minnesota blue, is that all washstand equipment, including shelves, lighted mirrors and soap dispensers, are built into the wall so that none project from it.

For several years the Greyhound interests, which operate a 30,000-mile system, using 640 "rest-and-lunch" stops—at some of which its buses are gassed and serviced—has been considering entering this field itself in order to assure the best service for its patrons.

Plans now call for franchises to managers of stations who must meet specified architectural and other standards in erecting, equipping and administering them. Managers who do not own their own stations will be able to lease them, it was reported in the April 3, 1937, issue of Business Week, on a 10-year arrangement, paying for them out of their share of the receipts. Managers who do not meet a standard of income—at present figured at about 8 per cent of the investment in a station—will be replaced.

In the case of the "flag stop diners," it is proposed that managers will own the plot of land used and will rent the diners from a Greyhound subsidiary.

In making these plans, statistics of present rest-and-lunch stop business were considered carefully. Accountants figured that a total of 60,000,000 sales a year are made to bus passengers, and that the average passenger at a 10-minute stop spends 14 cents and at a half-hour stop about 30 cents. During the entire average trip he spends a total of about 58 cents for food.

Proposed franchise charges are based on these figures. At flag stops, the fee will be ¼ cent per passenger.

It is expected that it will take about five years to carry out the entire plan, but in the meantime steps are being taken to standardize food and services offered at existing half-hour stopping places.

Los Angeles Sees $6,296,258 Boost In School Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 26—Largest in history, the school district budget for 1937-38 calls for handling of $40,905,911, as just approved by the Board of Education.

Amid protest of taxpayers who have until September to revise the budget through hearings, the action points to an increase of $6,296,258 over the current budget.

Major items contributing to the increase are, according to Harry M. Howell, director of the budget, $2,530,000 as the first annual installment in a four-year "pay as you go" building program additional to earthquake reconstruction work; $1,043,000 for restoration of 3.5 per cent or one-half the remainder of the 10 per cent salary cut of 1932-33; $981,000 for the new retirement system authorized recently, $270,000 for equipment for new and reconstructed schools; $200,000 for increase in cash reserves; $200,000 for additional junior-college and high-school teachers needed by growth of enrollment; $196,562 for increased maintenance program; $139,680 for increased appropriations for supplies and books; $100,000 for teachers returning from leave of absence whose positions were unfilled in 1936-37; $91,074 for added operating expense occasioned by proposed schools, and $64,970 for principals and vice-principals of proposed schools.

Mr. Howell estimates the total tax rate will be $1.69 for the school district, which is 2½ times as large as the city proper. The only other higher rate was the 1932-33 figure of $1.80, in force when the State's counties were directly supplying approximately one third of public school funds.

Opponents of the budget increase declare local property owners face the greatest tax burden in history. They say the interim relief in direct taxes from the $1.80 high point would be offset by the $1.69 rate, inasmuch as taxpayers since 1933 have been burdened with the retail sales tax, personal income and other taxes instituted to aid the State's participation. The tax rate for the current year is $1.37.

New York Sun, Inc. Explains What It Is to Treasury

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The New York Sun yesterday published the following statement:

"The Treasury Department yesterday publicly listed the New York Sun, Inc., as a personal holding company used for the avoidance of taxation by Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dewart. Mr. Dewart is the president and publisher of the Sun.

"If there are any readers who, like the Treasury Department, do not know what the New York Sun, Inc., is, the Sun is glad to inform them. There are no secrets to give away.

"The New York Sun, Inc., was incorporated at Albany on Oct. 16, 1926, with 30,000 shares of preferred (or A) stock, 20,000 shares of second preferred (or B) stock, all of the par value of $100 a share, and 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Mr. Dewart had bought the Sun from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which inherited it from Frank A. Munsey, and he transferred the Sun to the New York Sun, Inc.

"The employees of the Sun were permitted to buy the preferred (or A) stock. This preferred stock then bore, and still bears, 8 per cent interest. This 8 per cent interest has been paid annually ever since to the holders of the preferred.

"This 8 per cent preferred (or A) stock is held by approximately 350 employees of the Sun. These stockholders include executives, editors, reporters, desk men, printers, stereotypers, pressmen, clerks, stenographers—employees, in fact, in every department of the Sun. They were rather amused to be told by the treasury department that they were stockholders in a personal holding company designed to avoid taxation. They had thought for nearly 11 years that they were stockholders in an ownership mutualized by Mr. Dewart and the steady recipients of 8 per cent a year, through prosperity and depression, on their investments.

"Neither the second preferred nor the common has ever paid a dividend. The distributed profits of the Sun have gone to the larger group of owners of the first preferred stock.

"These salient facts, including the financial set-up of the New York Sun, Inc., were printed in the newspapers at the time the company was incorporated and were reprinted in a widely circulated book, 'The Story of the Sun,' published in 1928, a copy of which the Treasury Department undoubtedly can obtain in the Library of Congress. The facts are repeated here so simply that anybody with a greater intellectual capacity than a Mongolian idiot can understand them. Even a Treasury expert should grasp the truth about the New York Sun, Inc."

Utilities Ordered To Repay 'Millions'

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 26 (AP)—Return of millions of dollars in deposits collected from customers of Pennsylvania gas, electric, water, steam heat and telephone companies was ordered yesterday by the Public Utility Commission.

Customers who have paid "undisputed bills" for 12 consecutive months preceding June 1, 1927, will get back their deposits with interest. The commission merely estimated the amount to be turned over as "several millions."

The average interest rate, the commission said, was 4 per cent. The average deposit was $5.

The commission acted under a provision of the new utility regulating bill, effective June 1.

Ban on Private Use Of Fireworks Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 25—New Jersey's recently enacted statute banning the use or possession of fireworks by private individuals has been upheld by John O. Bigelow, vice-chancellor, as "a valid exercise of police power."

The case came before the vice-chancellor on petition by the National Sales Company, fireworks jobbers here, who sought to have the public safety director restrained from enforcing the law on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Arguments in the case were made before the vice-chancellor on Wednesday. Passage of the law was urged on the legislature by numerous civic groups and safety organizations.

Chile Denies Plan to Change Foreign Debt Payment Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Alessandri, addressing Congress, has formally denied that Chile had any intention of modifying arrangements on foreign debt payments. The denial, it is believed, was intended to end rumors in London and New York.

Valentin Magallanes, president of the Caja de Amortizacion, charged with the foreign debt service, supplemented President Alessandri's declaration with a reply to the criticism of foreign and especially American bondholders' organizations. He said the Chilean offer is based on the country's capacity to pay, a rule uniformly applied throughout the world. The total of bonds whose owners have accepted is about one third of the total outstanding. The British have accepted almost unanimously, but objections are strong in the United States.

Chile resumed service as of Jan. 1, 1935, by allotting all government revenue from nitrate and copper, her main industries, to the debt. Half of this goes to interest and the other half to purchase of bonds in the open market. This revenue totaled $4,128,000 in 1935 and $4,919,000 in 1936. Allocation of half these amounts for interest produced rates of 0.475 and 0.605 per cent respectively for the bondholders. The other half redemmed bonds to the nominal value of $44,000,000 in the two years, reducing the country's external indebtedness from $450,000,000 to $406,000,000.

Criticism of Policy

American and Continental European criticism of the Chilean debt arrangement is directed against limitation of revenue to two industrial sources. Another objection is that half the money is used to buy bonds driven to record low levels by the Government's own default action. All the revenue should go to interest, it is held.

The Government's case is represented by the following arguments set forth in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce:

The Chilean law ended the moratorium declared in 1932, at a time when Chile had barely begun to escape from the depression. Other American countries, with a balance of payments and internal economic situation much more favorable than that of Chile, still maintained a moratorium.

Loans to Chile rested principally on the country's great wealth in nitrate and copper. The law expressly allots all that the Government receives from these two industries to debt service. It is equitable—the statement says—and based on the theory of giving to the creditor the total revenue in view at the time of the loan.

Not Solely Responsible

Bondholders, it is argued must also remember that the Chilean Government is not alone responsible for default; it shares this responsibility with the agents and bankers who in the period of the American boom induced various countries to "indebt themselves extraordinarily, far beyond their normal economic possibilities."

Interest payments, it is admitted, are moderate when considering the emission value but, taking the present market value into account, there is a remunerative rate fluctuating between 3 and 5 per cent. It is just, it is said, to accept the market value because the majority of present bondholders have acquired them at depression prices. As regards redemption, if the Chilean Government did not buy the bonds, these would depreciate considerably.

Rhododendron Fete in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The tenth annual Rhododendron Festival has come to a close. A week in June is set aside annually in "The Land of the Sky" to honor the most regal of all the mountain flowers. The success of this fête has been growing rapidly from year to year and is now by way of becoming a sort of summer Mardi Gras. Heretofore only 10 southern states have been invited to send sponsors, but this year Cuba and three northern states were also invited—Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

The selection of young women sponsors is made through the colleges, on the basis of good looks, popularity and scholastic record. Photographs and snapshot pictures are taken and passed upon—the selection usually being made from juniors and seniors. Finally the appointment is confirmed by the Governor of the State. But an inflexible rule is that the sponsor must be a true native of the state she represents.

Entertainment includes tours to the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and to the Craggy Rhododendron Gardens—visted by 6000 visitors in a single day of the festival.

On a certain day, the streets of Asheville were astir with parading bands and knights in cloth of gold capes, riding on chestnut steeds, and floats with women in lovely gowns, each sponsor on her own float, and finally the float of the King and Queen of the Festival attended by their court. There appeared also a group of the eastern band of the Cherokee Indians in native costume.

On another day was the Baby parade where incredibly tiny tots held court in dainty floats, perhaps the most imaginative of these being "Baby's Boat's a Silver Moon." There was furthermore, a Negro Children's afternoon parade and a parade of pet dogs.

There were balls and teas and tours of the Asheville flower gardens, a pageant picturing the dance of the flowers, and the week's festivities ended with a carnival night of farce, fun and confetti.

The state sponsors were as follows: Alabama, Charlotte Barton Head, University of Alabama; Florida, Martha Makemson, Florida State College for Women; Georgia, Jeanne Crowell, University of Georgia; Illinois, Dorathy Clark, University of Illinois; Indiana, Margaret Ruth Schricker, University of Indiana; Kentucky, Irene Cambill Sparks, University of Kentucky; Louisiana, Nellie Coit Curtis, Newcomb College of Tulane University; Mississippi, Margaret Dale Baker, Mississippi State College for Women; North Carolina, Hortense Jones, Women's College of the U. N. C.; Ohio, Jane Barks, University of Ohio; South Carolina, Sarah Louise Hearon, Converse College; Tennessee, Bessie McDougal Mitchell, U. of T.; Virginia, Mary Jane Landis, Randolph Macon College; Cuba, Mercedes Carrillo, Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va.

U. S. Leadership In Arms Cut Urged By Italian Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—Mussolini—through his Ambassador to the United States, Fulvio Suvich—has sent up his second trial balloon seeking reaction and a reply from this country on the probability of United States leadership in a world arms limitation move, and he added a trailer in suggesting similar leadership for tariff reduction.

These suggestions, stating that Il Duce would give his support to such action on the part of the United States, were made by Ambassador Suvich at a luncheon forum held here by the Commonwealth Club of California.

"Mussolini would give his support to any United States move to limit armaments in the world and to economic efforts to secure more economic co-operation, and lowering of tariffs among nations," stated the Italian Ambassador.

He asserted that it was Italy's desire to disarm but when confronted with an arming world there was little left to do but to "take steps to preserve itself." Italy wishes, he said, to guarantee for itself economic independence, but not at the expense of any country or countries.

As to Italy's interest in Spain, Ambassador Suvich declared Italy's "sympathy was with the Spanish fight against the spread of Communism."

"There are dark clouds over Europe today," he said, "but I see no danger of a storm. Italy, as the United States, has the deepest interest in seeing that the balance of power remains equal among nations."

Relief Is Centralized By Pennsylvania Law

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 26 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle signed seven bills abolishing Pennsylvania's poor boards and putting administration of all types of relief in a new cabinet office. The Governor indicated he would name Karl de Schweinitz, executive director of the state emergency relief board, to head the new department of public assistance at a salary of $10,000.

A bill permitting newspapermen to withhold the sources of their information from any court was also signed yesterday by Governor Earle. The news gatherers would have the same professional status as attorneys, clergymen and physicians on the witness chair. The law is effective immediately.

Governor Earle said that, unlike laws in other states, the Pennsylvania statute affects only those actually engaged in the collection, writing and preparation of news.

U. S. Envoy Approved

HAVANA, June 26 (AP)—A presidential palace spokesman announced today the Cuban Government had agreed to the appointment of J. Butler Wright as United States Ambassador to Cuba to succeed the present envoy, Jefferson Caffery, who has been on leave from his post for three months.

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†Normandie	June 30	Southampton	July	5	June 29 8:00 pm	June 30 8:00 am
‡Aquitania	June 30	Cherbourg	July	6	June 29 8:00 pm	June 30 8:00 am
†Washington	June 30	Plymouth	July	6	June 29 8:00 pm	June 30 8:00 am
Hamburg	June 30	Cherbourg	July	8	June 30 1:00 pm	June 30 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	July 3	June 28 4:00 pm	June 28 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	July 10	July 5 4:00 pm	July 5 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Mirrabooka	San Francisco	July 3	June 28 4:00 pm	June 28 8:00 pm
*Mirrabooka	San Pedro	July 5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:00 pm
Monawai	Victoria	July 7	July 2 4:00 pm	July 2 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15, 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15, 8:00 pm

‡Special address except Germany. *Australia only. †Special address except France. ‡France and Great Britain only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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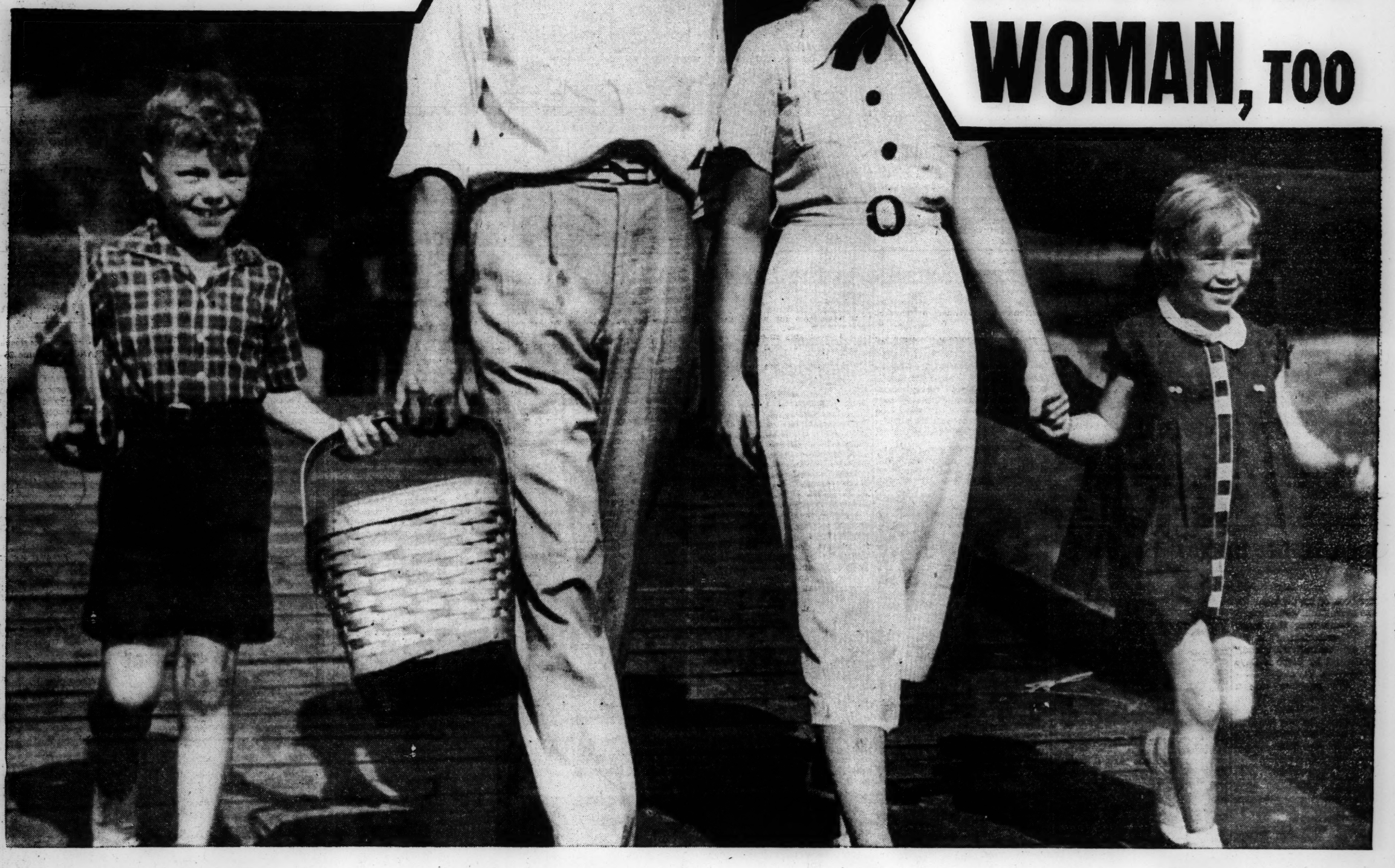

People don't go on picnics by themselves. That's a family affair. And the purchase of a car, refrigerator, oil burner, or even a brand of beans or bread, is also a family matter. Many a sale needs the okay of both the man and woman.

The Sun does such an effective selling job for advertisers in New York because it leads all other weekday newspapers in reaching this market's good homes and the husbands and wives in them. In 23 typical suburban towns and numerous better-class city districts, check-ups show The Sun foremost among car-owning families and patrons of chain grocery and department stores.

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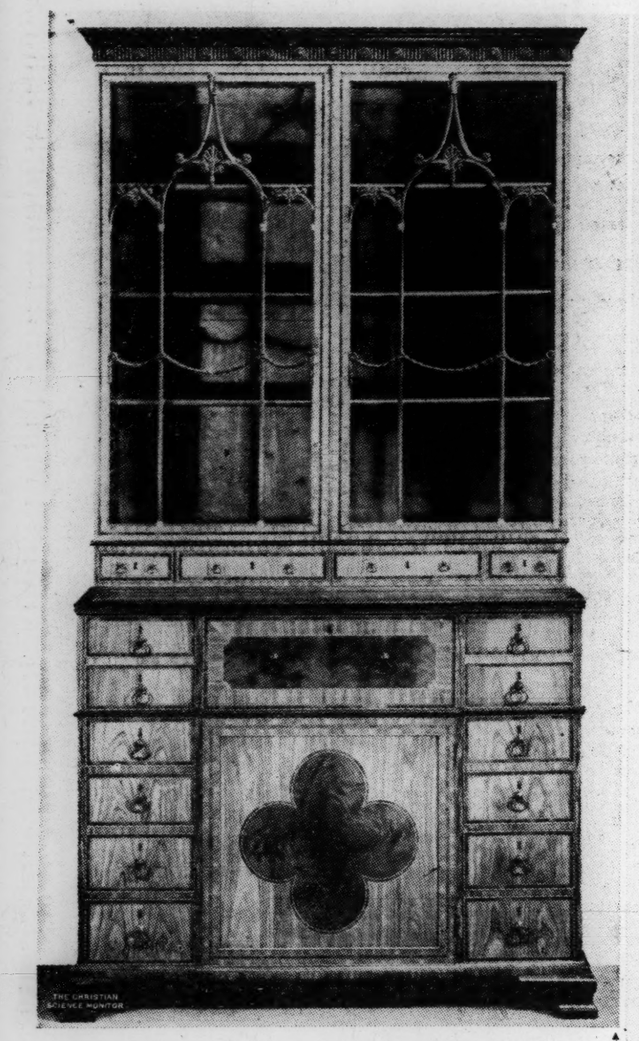

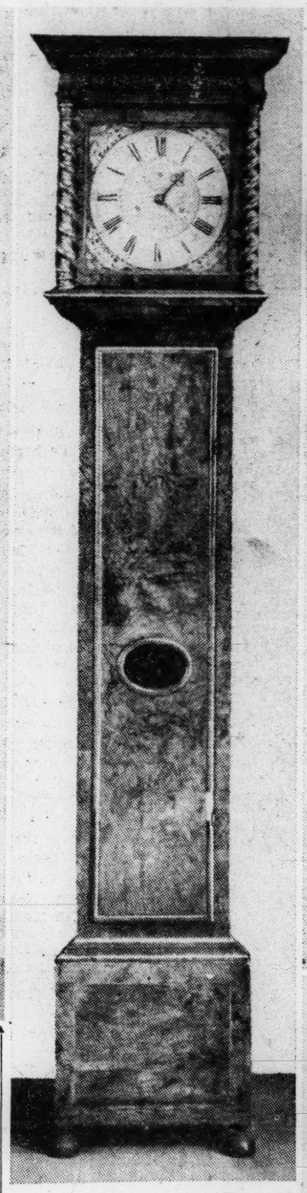

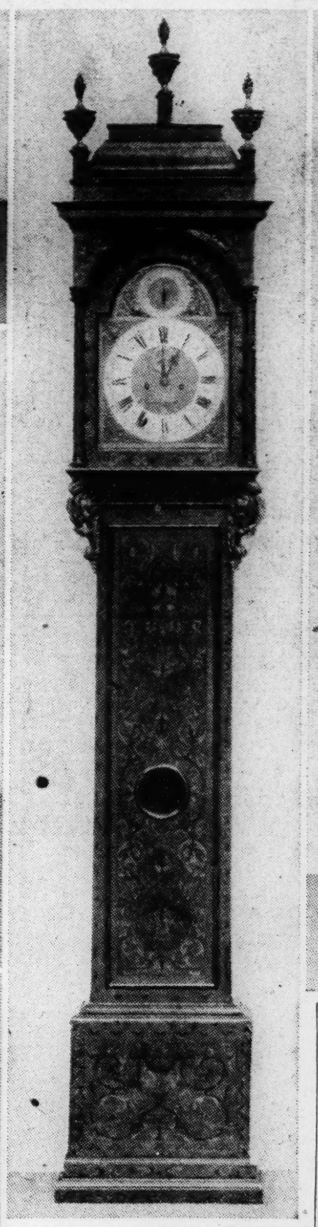

From Latest London Sales

Fine furniture which appears in the leading London auction rooms is of a character very different from that which is usually found at American public sales.

Most colonial cabinet makers were Englishmen, but this did not prevent them from making so many variations from traditions that much of their product had a fresh character that identified it with the newer country. So, we welcome opportunities to compare prices brought in the leading London sales galleries and those in New York.

Above are shown seven important items from sessions at Christie's in London on June 15, 17 and 23. While we are unable to comment on these prices as high or low, it is assumed that the quality of each item is without question—that all are genuine throughout and are not restored at all.

The first piece at the left above is designated as an "Adam Bureau-Bookcase." It is veneered in figured mahogany with borders of kingwood on a satin wood ground. It brought £577, 10s.

Next is "A Long-Case Clock," with a movement by the famous Thomas Tompion. This belongs to the late 1700's, and the walnut case has spirally turned columns. It sold for £189.

At the center is "A Chippendale Mahogany Tray Top Table." The top is octagonal, and the pierced gallery is carved with acanthus foliage. The base and legs are also carved in C scrolls and acanthus ornament, with dolphin feet. This brought £52, 10s.

Next comes "A William and Mary Marquetry Long-Case Clock, eight feet high." The walnut case is finely inlaid with figures of cupids and a formal design of floral arabesque in a marquetry of various woods. This brought 15 guineas.

"A William and Mary Mulberry Wood Bureau" is the description of the piece at the right, which sold for £162, 15s. This has a double arched top which is characteristic of its period. The doors have mirrors, are engraved with fleur-de-lis.

To Americans, furniture of the 1400's is very, very old, and they will look with great respect on the "English Gothic Oak Chest" at the top center of this group. The front is carved with panels of arches with animals at the sides, in the crude manner which is likely to be found on such early work. It seems surprising that it sold for so low a figure as £92, 8s., unless there are considerable restorations. Of such the catalogue makes no mention.

Possibly dating from the time of Shakespeare, the "Elizabethan Marquetry Draw-Leaf Table" at the bottom of the group sold for £210. The frieze along the side is inlaid with scroll flowers in boxwood and ebony. The bold balusters are ornamented with foliation and gadroons, which are peculiar to the large tables of this period.

Open House in New England

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Another book of his photographic work—the third, I believe, within two years—has come from the hands of Samuel Chamberlain. It is entitled "Open House in New England," and is published by Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt., at $3.

First publicly prominent as an etcher, Mr. Chamberlain's work in that medium became well known and is found in leading English, French, and American museums. His books on English and French architecture are rich in illustrations from drawings of different types, but quite lately he seems to have taken the camera instead of a sketch book as he has roamed to record the more attractive phases of early New England architecture.

The present work, however, is more than that. Over 200 photographs show nearly as many early houses located in these six states, all of which are open to the public for either a portion or the whole of each year. It is no new thing to be reminded that the story of New England is recorded in its architecture, and may be read there by those who are sympathetic and informed. There have been many volumes treating this rich heritage from different angles, for it abounds in ore from which numerous metals may be smelted.

Tracing merely architectural development may be one objective, and it is a common one. Another is association value, as notables of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were concerned with a house in one way or another. Then, the social significance of these structures, as they indicate progress in community prosperity; and the further implications which they hold of development of shipping, of agriculture, and of industry.

The old houses of New England may for some people stand for all of these things, while for others only one or two of these interests exist. For all of these, who are not already intimately familiar with the subject, this story in text and picture will serve both to guide and to inform.

Arranged in as accurate a chronological order as doubtful data will permit, the collection starts with the Fairbanks House in Dedham, dating 1636, and extends to nearly 200 years later, when the Emerson home in Concord was built. Within this time Colonial development, with many phases of drama and tragedy, took place; the War of Independence occurred; the Federal Government became firmly established, after a precarious period of reconciliation of conflicting interests of the several colonies.

Making this a thoroughly practical guidebook, Mr. Chamberlain includes an alphabetical list of these nearly 200 houses, as near complete as much research and editorial care has made possible. Still, it is recognized there may be omissions and in many towns visitors may find that unlisted houses are accessible to them, although the owners do not care to have their hospitality published.

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Harmony By Analogy

When painting and decorating a room, it is well to remember that color harmony may be gained in either of two ways: by the use of contrasting colors or by analogy. Harmony by analogy is gained by the use of related tints and shades of the same color—the use of cream on the walls, for instance, with a lighter tint of cream for the ceiling and a shade of the same cream for the trim.

The use of three tints or shades of green, on walls, ceiling and trim also give you harmony by analogy. Bright contrasting colors introduced into such color schemes by drapes, pictures, table scarfs and furniture upholstery, prevent such schemes from being dull or uninteresting.

From America to the Paris Exposition

As one international exhibition after another opens its doors to visitors, a steadily increasing importance is given to the division of arts and crafts. Its works are recognized as having peculiar value and significance when they are viewed as the expressions of personal and independent conceptions of their makers.

Through the activities of the American Federation of Arts this country is represented in the Paris Exhibition by an extensive display of this character, some of the craftsworkers contributing being: Leon Volkmar, Lydia Bush Brown, Charles J. Connick, Paul Bogatay, Dorothea Warren O'Hara, Russel Aitkin, Viktor Schreckengost, Waylande Gregory, Glen Lukens, Ami Mali Hicks, Prue M. Harris, E. Z. Dooner, George Biddle, Sorocha Boru, Rena Rosenthal, Nelson and Mary Grofe, Jessie Sherwood Smith, Charles M. Harder, Nicola d'Ascenzo; Navajo, Hopi, Cheyenne and Seneca Indians; Mountain Workers, Lester Vaughn, Ruth H. Randall, A. E. Baggs, France Serber, L. C. Eichner, William Soini.

Many of these names will be recognized as nationally known in their special fields, as leading producers of stained glass windows; textiles murals in batik or painting, and in various other lines. Particular interest is attached to the primitive or traditional arts of the Indian tribes and of workers in old and isolated communities. The illustrations here show the character of some of the minor objects.

That the high standards of craftwork of this country are indebted to the talent of many lands is indicated by the nationalities suggested by these names. Certain to be marked by vitality and variety are the activities in any line in which are associated personalities so stimulating to one another as Latin, Slavic and Anglo-Saxon may be.

Photo Reuben Goldberg Courtesy American Federation of Arts

Adapting the figure of the crane to form the handle of the drinking cup of wood, the Seneca Indian who produced it has brought together fitting suggestions of his environment—the forest growth and its bird life. Of bold design, particularly suited to its medium of terra cotta, the bowl, glazed within, is by Dorothea W. O'Hara of Darien, Conn. From the same Indian tribe, is another utensil—a ladle of beautifully grained maple, the handle surmounted by a tiny duckling

Whether or not the fabled account of Pegasus includes reference to his immaturity as a colt, his possible appearance at that fancied stage has been conceived in a sprightly way by Viktor Schreckengost of Cleveland, who contributed this figure to the American Arts and Crafts showing at the current Paris Exhibition

Explain Lighting Technique

By Helen Johnson Keyes
New York

Both figuratively and literally, the American Institute of Decorators high-lighted their sixth annual convention, held from June 15 to 18, by including in its program a national lighting conference.

Dr. Mathew Luckeish, director of research at Nela Park, N. J., criticized the average decorator for using light only to gain pictorial effects and failing to visualize the life of a family.

He presented figures yielded by technical experiments to show the approximate amounts of illumination needed for reading newspapers, for reading books, for sewing on dark cloth and on white goods, the "foot-candle" being the unit of measurement, and stated that the quantity supplied was seldom adequate.

The quality of light, that is, its character and colortone, was also often disregarded, he said, while the distribution of radiance, creating brightness and shadow, was often distressing because of the violence of contrasts permitted and the glare from exposed sources.

The 4000 forms in which bulbs and bases are made are not the result of fancy and fickleness; each is designed for a purpose or a position. Filaments are coiled in a variety of shapes and these affect the light patterns in a room. Bulbs may be clear, frosted or half-frosted.

Contrary to popular belief, the completely frosted type loses by reason of its frosting only 2 per cent of its efficiency and is very much pleasanter to the eye. The half-frosted type produces a semi-indirect illumination, throwing most of its light upward but casting some below. Colored lamps, however, are of low efficiency. Silvered bulbs are also obtainable.

Walter Kantach, designer, gave an impressive address on this subject of light control, illustrating it with slides showing the problems presented and their solution by means of reflectors, louvres, diffusing surfaces and devices for bending rays. Richard K. Engelken, consulting lighting engineer to the World's Fair of 1939, explained a complicated combination of direct and indirect lighting which he used to develop the color and texture of some murals.

The problem which the lighting engineer or the decorator encounters when endeavoring to preserve under electricity the colors and effects which were planned for daylight was explained by E. W. Commery, also of Nela Park. The wide variation in tonal values between light from the sun, shining outside of rooms, and interior illumination with its sources within, must be recognized and dealt with.

For instance, sunlight coming through windows reduces walls and ceilings to secondary importance as reflecting surfaces, because little of that light strikes them first, whereas artificial light is chiefly reflected from them. Moreover, artificial lighting reduces the intensity of sunlight, and the higher the lighting value, the less brilliant are the apparent hues of fabric and paint.

If, for instance, we take two cards, one white and one a neutral gray, medium to dark in tone, we can make the gray one appear white if we supply it with seven times the amount of illumination which is cast upon the white card. This illustrates what can be done with light to control tone.

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Antiques

add charm to modern homes. One of the best ways of learning more about these beautiful old things of the past, of their cultural value, and their historic significance is to read the Home Building and Furnishing Page, which appears every Saturday in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Loveliness in The North End

SUDDENLY it was there, in front of me, in Boston's North End, like the line of a new poem. I passed it, halted, went back to it. That was a week ago; and every day since then, at some moment when I needed beauty, its wistful form has come to memory. One solitary tree wears the white of winter, the green of spring and summer, and the gold of autumn in a street of brick and mortar and fire escapes.

As a tree, it was not remarkable. Its trunk had all the sharpness of struggle, and little grace. Its branches were thin, its leaves none too numerous. Yet it flourished and remained, on a scrap of soil carefully enclosed behind a picket fence, and it was this careful protection which pursued me and made me retrace my steps. Someone in the North End loved it enough to keep it railed off from the passerby and from the tenement houses which shut out the sky on either hand. Someone cared enough to hang up a sign, warning against the throwing of rubbish into the enclosure. I wonder who.

WANDERING UP THE cement-paved hill on a summer afternoon, it is difficult to steer the thought away from the virile humanity swarming about the doorstones, to the grassy steep which Increase Mather must have trod so often in the seventeenth century, when he went to do his preaching at the Old North Church. Among the glowing, dark children who suck oranges and tumble one another noisily in and out of grimy entries, the sober little Cotton Mather is indeed a delicate shade. Trees were so abundant he probably thought little about them as he walked, in his father's footsteps, composing Latin verses at the age of eleven, when, so his letters inform us, he "had conversed with Cato, Corderius, Terence, Tully, Ovid and Virgil."

I DO NOT know who cherishes this lonely tree, and so I am free to credit any one of a number of acquaintances in this corner of Boston which people like the Cottons and the Mathers deserted long ago. Perhaps it is Giovanni, the chandler. He is likely to care for trees, as he is fond of birds. More than once I have seen him emerge from behind the flour barrels, the ponderous yellow cheeses, the tubs of dried, black olives and the cans of oil, to scatter a great fistful of grain to the pigeons, sleek, well-nourished residents of Faneuil Hall.

Perhaps it is not Giovanni, but Carlotta, the slender, vivid little girl who sang "O Sole Mio" for me on the public library steps. We stood in a corner, on a night in December, while the pale snow slanted through the world; and Carlotta, on finishing her song, told me she had found "loveliness in the North End." Mrs. Cronan had said you could find it there, and you always believed what Mrs. Cronan said; she read wonderful stories to the children, in the library story-room on Friday evenings. And there Carlotta had found loveliness, in the flakes of snow falling through a blue and red prism of light shed by a delicatessen shop's electric sign.

IT MAY, ON the other hand, be Rachel, industrious little Rachel, who goes to the public school in the daytime, and the Jewish school in the evening, and spends her playtime learning Hebrew and practicing on the violin. Even with so narrow a margin of leisure, Rachel finds an opportunity to serve on the Junior Better Homes Committee, to draw pictures of happy home circles, for posters; to go around to neighborhood landlords persuading them to tidy up a back alley or mend a broken window, and to write essays on beautiful manners in the home. It was Rachel who wrote: "When company comes unexpectid don't let them know you were just going out. Give them your best. Thank your family when they do things for you." It was Rachel who planted a tulip on her tenement window-sill.

Whether it is Giovanni or Carlotta or Rachel, or the tall policeman who went to the library story-hour to hear about David Copperfield, or one of the shining Neapolitans who trundle up and down the narrow streets their carts of purple eggplant, crisp lettuces and vermilion tomatoes, one tree is fenced and guarded that it may wear the white of winter, the green of spring and summer, and the gold of autumn in the North End.

PEARL STRACHAN

Before Sunrise

WHEN dew upon the oat-leaf stood
beading the curving narrow green,—
between the field and morning wood,
I watched a day-hawk turn and lean

on the cool shoulder of the wind
that late had borne the hawks of night.
The oats sprang lovely and unbinned
out of the earth and into light;

and I between the leaf and air,
the lucid and the loamy breast,
blew as the grain and falcon there
toward the slow gold that foamed the east.

FRANCES FROST

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Photograph by Courtesy of the Gothenburg (Sweden) Art Gallery to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNE EVENING: *An Oil Painting by Carl Wilhelmson*

CARL WILHELMSON, born the son of a fisherman, in a little village on the west coast of Sweden, has recorded on canvas as has no other Swedish painter the character of his native province; its landscape, scenes from life on the west coast, and the various types of fishing and farm folk.

"June Evening" was painted in the summer of 1902, in Värmland, during the time when Carl Wilhelmson was a teacher in the painting school at Gothenburg. In his picture, the artist has brought out with great fidelity the types of the country people, against the decorative background of a sunny landscape. One can feel the peace of this bright June evening. The green fields and clear yellow sky, the blue blouse of the fiddler and the red shirt of the boy, together with the gay stripes of the girls' aprons, make a colorful ensemble which fits in well with the landscape and expresses the quiet seriousness of the country people. The painting hangs in the Art Gallery in Gothenburg, which possesses a representative collection of this artist's works.

Rushes Instead Of Candles

I SHALL make no apology for troubling you with the detail of a very simple piece of domestic economy, being satisfied that you think nothing beneath your attention that tends to utility; the matter alluded to is the use of rushes instead of candles, which I am well aware prevails in many districts besides this; but as I know there are countries also where it does not obtain, and as I have considered the subject with some degree of exactness, I shall proceed in my humble story, and leave you to judge of the expediency.

The proper species of rush for this purpose seems to be the *juncus effusus*, or common soft rush, which is to be found in most moist pastures, by the sides of streams, and under hedges. These rushes are in best condition in the height of summer; but may be gathered, so as to serve the purpose well, quite on to autumn. It would be needless to add that the largest and longest are best. . . . As soon as they are cut, they must be flung into water, and kept there, for otherwise they will dry and shrink, and the peel will not run. At first a person would find it no easy matter to divest a rush of its peel or rind, so as to leave one regular, narrow, even rib from top to bottom that may support the pith; but this, like other feats, soon becomes familiar even to children. When these *junci* are thus far prepared, they must lie out in the grass to be bleached, and take the dew for some nights, and afterwards be dried in the sun.

Some address is required in dipping these rushes in scalding fat or grease; but this knack also is to be attained by practice. . . .

A good rush, which measured in length two feet four inches and a half, being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour; and a rush of still greater length has been known to burn one hour and a quarter.

These rushes give a good clear light. Watchlights (coated with tallow), it is true, shed a dismal one, "darkness made visible"; but then the wick of those have two ribs of the rind, or peel, to support the pith, while the wick of the dipped rusn has but one. The two ribs are intended to impede the progress of the flame and make the candle last.

In a pound of dry rushes, avoirdupois, which I caused to be weighed and numbered, we found upwards of one thousand six hundred individuals. Now suppose each of these burns, one with another, only half an hour, then a poor man will purchase eight hundred pounds of light, a time exceeding thirty-three entire days, for three shillings.—GILBERT WHITE, in "The Natural History of Selborne." (Written in 1765.)

Au Revoir!

I HEAR the whistles blowing,
And I know great ships are going.
Away down the harbor,
And far out to sea.
And, oh! if you should ever
Reach a land of purple heather,
Then take my love to Scotland,—
And bring her love to me!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

Grotto at Twick'nam

IN THE YEAR 1719, two years after the death of his father, Pope removed from Chiswick to a more imposing house, with a garden, at Twickenham—or Twitnam as he preferred to call it. This house and garden, with the celebrated grotto, which was his work, became to him the symbol of the romance which was denied to him in every other part of life excepting his poetry. . . .

The grotto was unfortunate enough to excite (if so volatile a word may be used in connection with so dignified a man) the strong condemnation of Doctor Johnson, who sees in it a proof of the want of seriousness of its owner. . . . But though Doctor Johnson, after the poet's death, expressed disapproval of the grotto, nothing, in the poet's lifetime, could spoil his pleasure, either in the grotto or in the garden. He was never tired of planning improvements, or of completing these . . . It is true that the garden was not large, but it was larger than the garden of Alcinous, which was the subject of his dreams, and which comprised only four acres. The poet's touching and childlike enthusiasm for these rustic beauties was unending; he played with them as a child plays with the sand castles on the borders of an eternal sea. . . . Nor was he ever tired of writing descriptions of these to his friends, such descriptions as this, taken from a letter to Edward Blount:

Twick'nam. June 2. 1725

"Let the young ladies be assured I make nothing new in my gardens without wishing to see the print of their fairy steps in every part of them. I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto. I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes thro' the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you can see thro' my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of shells in the rustic manner, and from the distance under the temple you look thro' a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as thro' a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a camera obscura, on the walls of which all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations; and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene. It is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material, at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place. . . .

You'll think I have been very poetical in this description, but it's pretty near the truth. I wish you were to bear testimony how little it owes to art, either the place itself, or the image I give of it."

Lord Peterborough was a constant (and useful) visitor to Pope's Tusculum. This indomitable nobleman, whose bravery had been shown, not only in his battles, but in daring to shock Bath by wearing boots (which at that time were never worn excepting when traveling) and by doing his own marketing, was often to be seen, by the astonished and fashionable invalids, with his blue ribbon and star pinned to his breast, yet with a cabbage under each arm, or a chicken in his hand. He moved with such encumbrances among the elegant ghosts as these had not been there. They were shocked, and showed it. . . . But now, in a more rustic retreat than Bath, and in surroundings more pleasing to his simple tastes, the great general might often be seen, redraced and stooping, and with a spade in his hand, digging and digging in his friend's garden.—EDITH SITWELL, in "Alexander Pope." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Elegant Trifling In Music

AT LAST it is Schumann's turn to play by himself. All the music on the stand has been played through, and he falls into his old luxury of extemporising. Looking at his wife, he tells her that she shall form the theme for his extemporisation, and taking the letters of her name, "Clara," omitting the non-musical ones, L and R, and confining himself to the C, A, A, he pours forth a wealth of tones in beautiful euphony on a theme so near his heart. "Do you hear the vowels?" he says, as he strikes them clearly in the midst of his extemporisation. "And here," he adds, thumping vigorously two notes in the bass, "are the two consonants which I could not get in."

He was full of these humorous devices in music, and indeed, the first to introduce them. He would make a little run, as long as a scale, and then a jump, to imitate a harlequin. He would flip the treble notes in a charming manner to mimic the fluttering of butterflies. The quips and cranks of music were assuredly Schumann's. No man could equal him in this elegant trifling. He contrived to propose to his wife on the pianoforte before their marriage without ever uttering a syllable of language to tell her what he meant. This evening he is full of this musical humour. Having played a free fantasia and also a fugue on her name, he reproduces the effect of what he heard that morning when she was teaching music in one room and he was composing a symphony in another. The intermingling of prosaic scales and sublime harmonies is a ridiculous travesty at which she cannot choose but laugh, and in this delightful trifling the evening wears slowly and tranquilly away.—From "The Private Life of the Great Composers," by JOHN FREDERICK ROWBOTHAM. (New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1893.)

Joyful Mornings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LOVED hymn which has sustained and inspired many begins with the lines:

"Still, still with Thee when purple morning breaketh,
When the bird waketh, and the shadows flee,
Fairer than morning, lovelier than the daylight,
Dawns the sweet consciousness, I am with Thee."

These words emphasize the joy and light which illumine thought as one realizes the presence of God.

There may be those who do not look forward to the morning awakening, because to them it seems but the beginning of another day of care or worry or fear. And there are others who have yielded to the habit of allowing some time to elapse before arousing themselves to being thoroughly awake and responsive to good for the new day. But all may awaken each morning with joy and energy, fresh as the birds, when it is realized that, even though sleep has intervened between the experiences of one day and those yet to come in another, we are still with God, still loved, guided, supported, protected by the adorable Father of all.

Even though there may have been in the human experiences of yesterday evidences other than those of the peace and joy which come with the realization of God's presence, yet the dawn ushers in a new day, in which a discordant past need have no part. Each may awaken quickly, if he will immediately turn to God, and much may be accomplished if joyous, spiritual thinking is begun early. Prompt, right mental activity helps to make the day harmonious and fruitful, and to overcome any sense of discord resulting from whatever in the previous day may have been unworthy and regrettable.

Many have learned to engage at once, upon awakening each morning, in quiet prayer and contemplation of God's glory and God's gifts to His children—joy and peace and health. Christian Scientists all over the world have found this hour a happy time in which to study the current Bible Lesson, found in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. These Lessons, consisting of selections from the Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, present the correlative teachings of the Scriptures and Christian Science on subjects which she named.

It is not necessary to dwell in surroundings entirely desirable to human sense, in order to experience joyful mornings. No matter where one's home may be located, one may always realize God's power to dispel the night dreams that may have come with the darkness, or the waking dreams of a not too happy past or present experience.

Suppose one feels in the morning that the night has not been restful, one may not be glad that the dawn has come and another day has arrived. Then, if that one will but turn his thoughts from self to meditate on God and His creation, he will realize that the new day promises all the possibilities of joyous, new experiences. And if one persists in thinking of God first each morning, the habit of undue self-contemplation will surely disappear.

With practical application, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers to the experience of sleeplessness on page 385 of Science and Health as follows: "You say that you have not slept well or have overeaten. You are a law unto yourself." If one who has not slept well will refuse to voice or retain in thought that experience, and will persistently remember that God is always with His children, he will learn to anticipate only joy in the new day, knowing that also, by such true thinking, the fear, and therefore the experience of other wakeful nights will be averted.

Mrs. Eddy also shows the way to prevent the experience of awakening in other than a joyful state of consciousness, when she writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 61), "If you fall asleep, actually conscious of the truth of Christian Science,—namely, that man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe,—you cannot awake in fear or suffering of any sort." When we comply with the demand to think truly before we go to sleep, we shall not awaken thinking untruly or unhappily.

Farther on in the hymn quoted from above are found the words:

"So shall it ever be in the bright morning,
When hearts awaking see the shadows flee."

Christian Science has blessed many by bringing the realization that comfort and joy are to be found in the present experience, rather than in a remote hereafter. The true awakening is the heart's awakening to the truth about God and man, by which one realizes health, harmony, and peace. This spiritual awakening is possible.

Each one may voice his grateful praise in the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 139:17, 18): "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand: when I awake, I am still with thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Freudige Morgen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Lieblingslied, das schon viele aufgerichtet und inspiriert hat, beginnt mit den Zeilen:

„Und noch mit Dir, beim frühen Morgenglüh'n,
Wenn Vogelsang erschallt, die Schatten flieh'n,
Ein schön'rer Morgen dämmert auf in mir,
In dem Bewußtsein, daß ich bin bei Dir".

Diese Worte betonen die Freude und das Licht, die das Denken erleuchten, wenn man die Gegenwart Gottes erkennt.

Es mag Leute geben, die sich nicht auf das Erwachen am Morgen freuen, weil es für sie nur der Anfang eines neuen Tags voller Sorge oder Angst oder Furcht zu sein scheint. Andere haben die Gewohnheit, einige Zeit verstreichen zu lassen, ehe sie sich zum völligen Erwachen aufraffen und für das Gute des neuen Tags empfänglich werden. Aber wir alle können jeden Morgen freudig, gestärkt und frisch wie die Vögel aufwachen, wenn wir erkennen, daß wir trotz des Schlafs zwischen den Erfahrungen eines Tags und den kommenden in einem andern noch bei Gott sind, daß uns der anbetungswürdige Vater aller noch liebt, führt, stützt und beschützt.

Selbst wenn gestern die Vorkommnisse in der menschlichen Erfahrung nicht dem Frieden und der Freude entsprachen, die mit der Erkenntnis der Gegenwart Gottes kommen, so bringt doch der dämmernde Morgen einen neuen Tag, an dem eine unharmonische Vergangenheit keinen Anteil zu haben braucht. Jeder kann schnell aufwachen, wenn er sich unmittelbar an Gott wenden will, und es kann viel vollbracht werden, wenn frühe mit freudigem, geistigem Denken begonnen wird. Sofortige rechte geistige Arbeit hilft den Tag harmonisch und fruchtbar machen und jedes Gefühl von Mißklang überwinden, das die Folge von etwas Unwürdigem und Bedauerlichem am vorherigen Tage sein mag.

Viele haben gelernt, jeden Morgen sofort nach dem Erwachen ein stilles Gebet zu verrichten und über Gottes Herrlichkeit und Gottes Gaben für Seine Kinder—Freude, Friede und Gesundheit—nachzudenken. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt finden, daß diese Stunde eine glückliche Zeit ist, um sich in die Bibellektion für die laufende Woche im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft zu vertiefen. Diese Lektionen, die aus Stellen aus der Bibel und aus „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy bestehen, stellen die einander entsprechenden Lehren der Heiligen Schrift und der Christlichen Wissenschaft über Themen dar, die Mrs. Eddy festsetzte.

Um einen freudigen Morgen zu erleben, braucht man nicht in einer Umgebung zu verweilen, die für den menschlichen Sinn nichts zu wünschen übrig läßt. Wo immer man auch wohnen mag, kann man sich stets Gottes Macht vergegenwärtigen, um die Träume der Nacht, die mit der Finsternis kommen mögen, oder die Träume im wachen Zustande von einer unerfreulichen vergangenen oder gegenwärtigen Erfahrung zu vertreiben.

Angenommen, man habe am Morgen das Gefühl, daß man in der Nacht nicht gut geruht habe, so mag man sich nicht freuen, daß der Morgen dämmert und ein neuer Tag gekommen ist. Wenn man dann nur seine Gedanken von sich selber wegwendet, um über Gott und Seine Schöpfung nachzudenken, wird man erkennen, daß der neue Tag alle Möglichkeiten freudiger, neuer Erfahrungen verspricht. Und wenn man nicht davon abweicht, jeden Morgen zuerst an Gott zu denken, wird die Gewohnheit ungebührlicher Selbstbetrachtung sicher verschwinden.

Mit praktischer Anwendung nimmt Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf die Erfahrung Schaflosigkeit Bezug, wenn sie auf Seite 385 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt: „Du sagst, daß du nicht gut geschlafen oder dich überessen hast. Du bist dir selbst ein Gesetz". Wenn einer, der nicht gut geschlafen hat, sich weigert, diese Erfahrung zu äußern oder im Denken festzuhalten, und beharrlich daran denkt, daß Gott stets bei Seinen Kindern ist, lernt er am neuen Tage nur Freude erwarten, und er weiß, daß er durch solches wahre Denken auch die Furcht und daher die Erfahrung anderer schlafloser Nächte abwendet.

Mrs. Eddy zeigt auch, wie dem Erwachen in einem unharmonischen Bewußtseinszustand vorzubeugen ist, wenn sie schreibt (Rückblick und Einblick, S. 61): „Wenn du dir beim Einschlafen tatsächlich der Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft bewußt bist,—daß nämlich die Harmonie des Menschen ebenso wenig beinträchtigt werden kann wie der Rhythmus des Weltalls,—kannst du nicht in Furcht oder mit irgend einem Leiden erwachen". Wenn wir der Forderung nachkommen, vor dem Einschlafen wahr zu denken, werden wir beim Aufwachen nicht unwahr oder unglücklich denken.

In dem oben angeführten Liede finden wir auch folgende Worte:

„So wird es immer sein an dem hellen Morgen,
Wenn das erwachende Herz die Schatten fliehen sieht".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat viele gesegnet, indem sie ihnen die Erkenntnis brachte, daß Trost und Freude nicht erst in einem fernen Hiernach, sondern in der gegenwärtigen Erfahrung zu finden sind. Das wahre Erwachen ist das Erwachen des Herzens zu der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, wodurch man Gesundheit, Harmonie und Frieden verwirklicht. Dieses geistige Erwachen ist möglich.

Jedermann kann seine dankbare Lobpreisung mit den Worten des Psalmisten äußern (Ps. 139, 17. 18): „Aber wie köstlich sind vor mir, Gott, deine Gedanken! Wie ist ihrer so eine große Summe! Sollte ich sie zählen, so würde ihrer mehr sein denn des Sandes. Wenn ich aufwache, bin ich noch bei dir".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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German Star Beats Mako In Straight Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, the tournament's second seeded player and star of the German Davis Cup team, won a straight-set victory over young Gene Mako of California, in the quarterfinals of the Wimbledon championships today. Scores were 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

It required 12 minutes for the German nobleman to turn back Mako in the first set, but he played great tennis to win the second and third. His game appeared more severe than last year.

Dorothy Round, British star, won her third-round match from Miss G. Terwindt of Holland, 6—2, 6—2.

Alice Marble, the American champion, also moved up with a 6—1, 6—0 triumph over Mollie Lincoln of Great Britain.

Heinrich Henkel of Germany had a tough time disposing of Charles Hare of England, 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Although he failed to win, the lanky Hare displayed a smashing forecourt game that had Henkel hanging on the ropes in the second and third sets. Hare's showing assured him a berth on Britain's Davis cup team. He had a terrific first service. Henkel's steadiness finally brought victory to the German.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., teamed with Mrs. S. Henrotin of France to win a women's doubles match from Mrs. C. P. Brutton and Miss S. G. Chuter of England, 6—0, 7—5.

After watching von Cramm polish off Mako, Don Budge of California, top seeded player at Wimbledon, observed, "He's going to be mighty tough."

The baron had everything and so easily mastered Mako he seldom bothered to go to the net.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Augie Galan and Tex Carleton, Cubs—Galan's two homers and single, driving in four runs, and Carleton's five-hit pitching led to 11-2 win over Dodgers.

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Stopped Tigers with six hits for 8-1 win.

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—Hit double and homer, driving in two runs, in 9-4 win over Giants.

Mike Kreevich, White Sox—Hit homer and single, driving in two runs, in 7-6 win over Senators.

Alex Kampouris, Reds—Hit double and triple and drove in two runs in beating Bees 6-2.

Earle Browne, Phillies — His three-run homer and single led to 10-5 victory over Pirates.

Buck Newsom, Red Sox—Handcuffed Browns with four hits for 4-2 win.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	49	14	.778
Montreal	32	27	.542
Buffalo	32	28	.533
Syracuse	31	31	.500
Toronto	31	32	.492
Rochester	27	36	.429
Baltimore	22	36	.379
Jersey City	19	39	.328

Results June 25

Baltimore 3, Jersey City 2.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 5.
Newark 5, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 7, Rochester 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	36	20	.643
Detroit	33	25	.569
Chicago	33	25	.569
Boston	29	23	.558
Cleveland	27	27	.500
Washington	26	31	.456
St. Louis	19	35	.352
Philadelphia	18	35	.340

Results June 25

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
New York 8, Detroit 1.
Chicago 7, Washington 6.

College Baseball Result

Yale 13, Harvard 3.

Kelley Bows Out Of Yale Sports In Grand Style

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26—Harvard breathed a sigh which embodied both relief and admiration yesterday afternoon. In the ninth inning of the "rubber" ball game between the Harvards and the Yales, Larry "The Great" Kelley came to bat for his final appearance in an Eli uniform after four years. Needless to say he pounded the first ball pitched 328 feet for a double, reached third on a wild pitch and then scored the final run of the game to give the Eli a 13-to-4 victory and two out of three in the annual series.

The Crimson never had a look-in since Yale scored five runs in the first inning off the Harvard starting pitcher, Ed Ingalls, and added three more in the second. Art Johns, Crimson second baseman, finished the game for Harvard. Munroe Jubitz started on the mound for Yale but was replaced by Ted Horton who finished and won his second game from the Crimson. He won the first in 15 innings, 7 to 6. Harvard won the second game 10 to 7.

Some 4000 attended the game at Mercer Field and all 4000 paid high tribute to the departing Kelley as he came to bat in the ninth. It just seemed that the Harvard pitcher really "fed" him a high fast one and both sides were equally delighted when the football, basketball and baseball hero of Yale sport for four years banged out his double. The real hitter of the day, however, was Eddie Collins, son of the Red Sox general manager. Young Collins collected five hits in six trips to the plate including a double and a home run. Harvard featured with a comedy of errors, making nine.

Following the game Harvard chose Ulysses J. Lupien Jr. '39 of Chelmsford, Mass., captain for next season and Yale selected Richard F. Marcus '38S of New Orleans, La. Lupien is a first baseman and Marcus patrols the outfield. W. M.

Sutter Is Victor In Net Tourney; Cameron Also Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 26—Ernest Sutter of Tulane, defending champion, yesterday defeated Richard Bennett of the University of California, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5, 9—11, to gain the final round in the national intercollegiate tennis tournament being staged at the Merion Cricket Club.

Gerin Cameron of Tulsa University defeated the plucky Julius Heldman of the University of California at Los Angeles, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, and won the right to meet Sutter for the title.

Never in the history of the tournament has such a thrilling and hard fought semifinal match been played. Sutter had all he could do in ousting Bennett. In fact the Californian was within two points of victory at one time, but was forced to yield to Sutter's consistent playing.

Cameron, playing his best tennis of the tournament, upset Heldman as the latter fought vainly to stave off his blistering shots. Heldman, in trying to return a shot slipped and was slightly injured. This handicapped his play during the rest of the match.

Patricia Henry Captures Two Titles at Longwood

Patricia Henry of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., is still champion.

Yesterday, she retained her intercollegiate title in the annual college girl's invitation tournament at Longwood Cricket Club by defeating another Pacific coast player, Peggy Kerr of University of California, 8—6, 6—1.

Later, Miss Henry and Virginia Hitt of Lake Erie College teamed up and won the doubles title, downing Marian Wood and Nancy Zinsser of Smith College, 6—1, 6—1.

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On Sport's Horizon

College Sports Uncertain

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 26—Recent occurrences in intercollegiate sport continue to prove that there is great uncertainty in judging beforehand how any championship in which college students are involved is likely to come out eventually. No matter how their previous records stand, when the final test comes, unusual occurrences happen which upset the entire schedule.

Especially is this true of lawn tennis, as has been amply proved during the past week at Merion Cricket Club, to which the National intercollegiates have just returned after a two-year absence.

On the basis of their records of last year and in their home sectors, the selections for seeding were fully justified. Yet out of the eight picked by an expert committee, only one survived to the final, and two utterly unknowns fought out the lower half of the draw.

East Out Early

As has been frequent in past years, practically all the single survivors were either from California or southern institutions. Not a single representative of the East got beyond the round of sixteen and only one past the round of thirty-two. Inasmuch as these are far more accustomed to grass play, this margin of weakness was remarkable.

In the doubles, in which the committee had a chance to see actual play in singles of those entered, the seeded teams came through to the semi-finals, but not without much difficulty. Here also the Middle West broke into the upper ranks, with teams from Kenyon and Chicago, and the southerners dropped out, the Californians taking the other two places.

Possibly the longer seasons in New Orleans, Texas, and on the Pacific coast help to account for the upsets, but even this cannot account for such surprises when both came from the same section, as where Julius Heldman of University of California at Los Angeles, unseeded, eliminates Lewis Wetherell of University of Southern California, seeded second, and Gerin Cameron of Tulsa, Okla., puts out Ralph Kamrath, University of Texas, just over the border of the states. Kamrath was seeded fourth and Cameron not at all.

In baseball, also the victory of Yale with the eastern championship, even by a close margin, would have been regarded as impossible before the schedule or even during its early weeks. Both Dartmouth and Harvard were regarded as much stronger, and Columbia had a far better batting team. But though all of these lived up to their reputations in that regard, a deluge of field errors eliminated the Morningside team at the start, and Dartmouth and Harvard, after keeping up with the leaders, slipped a bit at the end, while Yale improved all the way along.

Polo No Exception

Similarly, in polo, Harvard and Cornell, whose earlier records were far ahead of the Military Academy Cadets, were each brushed aside in turn by Light Horse Harry Wilson and his associates, who worked far better as a team than the others, which proved the deciding factor.

It was only in rowing that anything like consistency developed. Both Washington and the Navy crews, situated on opposite sides of the continent, had maintained a complete superiority over their sprint rivals, and when they finally met, the greater experience of the Puget Sound crews gave them the advantage.

Just what the young men here this week will be able to accomplish against the sterner opposition they will meet on their way to the nationals remains to be seen; but there appear to be several newcomers on their way up. The class of tennis shown during the past five days at Merion was unusually steady and at times brilliant, and further play on grass is bound to improve the skill of most of the former clay habitants.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	36	21	.632
St. Louis	35	22	.614
New York	34	25	.576
Pittsburgh	31	26	.544
Brooklyn	24	30	.444
Cincinnati	23	33	.411
Philadelphia	23	35	.397
Boston	21	38	.375

Results June 25

St. Louis 9, New York 4.
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.

Records Fall as Harvard's Varsity Defeats Yale Crew

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26—What appeared to be a day of disappointment to Harvard turned into a blaze of Crimson glory. Harvard's varsity crew defeated Yale in their seventy-fifth regatta on the Thames River last night, and broke the upstream record of 11-year standing. Yale chased the Harvards to a new record and both crews crossed the finish line under the former mark. Harvard's time was 20m. 2s. and Yale's 20m. 6 2-5s.

As the sun was setting over the west bank of the Thames, the two cedar shells were sent off their mark to a perfect start by Referee A. W. Putnam. Harvard men were none too confident. It had been a bad day with the freshman and junior varsity shells having trailed the Eli and the baseball team having been soundly trounced, 13 to 3. They knew they had a good crew down there on the river, but they thought they had a good freshman boat and ball team, too.

Harvard's Stroke Lower

It was not long after the two eights pulled away from the stakeboats before the Harvard hopes were revived with enthusiasm. The Eli jumped away; but Harvard stayed right in there and soon nosed out front. Then came the revealing delight to Harvard hearts. Big James F. "Spike" Chace '38 of New York was holding the Eli and rowing a lower stroke. The Yales could not believe what they saw. They knew Chace to be a great stroke, but never supposed that he could row a lower beat and stave off the smooth sweep of the Eli.

Over the main body of the river the Crimson rowed from one to two beats lower. The two eights looked similar except that the Harvards, coached by Tom Bolles, did not have quite as much lay back as the Eli. Both eights were products of the same oarsmanship which carried the University of Washington eight to victory in the last two Poughkeepsie regattas and the last Olympic championship.

In fact the entire regatta here yesterday tinged of Washington. Ed Leader, the Yale head coach, and Tom Bolles, Harvard's new coach, are former Husky oarsmen. And in New London were four of the Washington crew, as well as Al Ulbrickson the coach, and Rusty Callow, former Husky coach. Callow and Ulbrickson turned radio commentators and the latter, while neutral regarding Harvard and Yale, spent most of his time around the Harvard quarters—Tom Bolles having been his freshman coach for years.

Both Harvard and Yale centered attention on Spike Chace. Both knew he was a good oarsman and a very powerful stroke, one of the best ever to pull an oar on the Thames. Both wondered whether he would pull too heavily for those behind him. One man foresaw this more than did others—Tom Bolles. And Bolles instructed the big fellow on just the race to row and he followed to the letter.

Records Fall

The Chace strategy was to get the lead early, which he did. Then he remained content to hold the slight margin while rowing a lower beat. He did answer a few challenges of the Eli, but never forced the men behind him. In the closing stages the wisdom of conserved energy was brought to light. Yale one of the most courageous crews one could look at, after trailing at a punishing higher beat for more than three miles, let go with everything. They raised their beat to 36 and crawled up on the Crimson. Chace held back until necessary and then started to put "her up." The Harvard oarsmen had been saved for this point and they followed his beat to pull away to about six feet of open water at the finish.

Along with the new record time, which, incidentally was made under ideal conditions although they were not too helpful, came a record attendance of both yachts and people. There were 33 filled observation cars on the west bank and 25 partially filled cars on the east bank. The east bank saw most of the race until the last mile and then saw only a magnificent display of yachts. The usually helpful U. S. Coast Guard fell down on the job and permitted anchorage over the last half-mile, thereby entirely obscuring a view of the finish for those on the east bank train. Several were cheated out of about $3 worth of the $4 they paid.

After the race the Harvard oarsmen elected their new hero, Spike Chace to the captaincy for the year and the Eli expressed appreciation for the game stroking of Lewis Johnson 2d of Morristown, N. J., by presenting him with the honor of leading the Eli next year. Gilbert Jones of New York and A. W. Sherer of Oak Bluffs, Mich., were named varsity managers for Harvard and Yale, respectively. The lineups:

HARVARD VARSITY

Pos. Name	Age.	Ht	Wgt.
Bow—William C. Haskins	22	6:02	170
2—Roger W. Cutler Jr.	21	6:01	170
3—Dudley Talbot	20	6:03	180
4—Reginald D. Kernan	22	6:06	188
5—John H. Gardiner	21	6.03	185
6—Douglas Erickson	21	6:03	185
7—Paul J. Austin	22	6:02	172
Stroke—James F. Chace	21	6:04	190
Average	21¼	6:03	180
Coxswain—E.H.Bennett Jr.	21	5:07	125

YALE VARSITY

Bow—Rudolph Montgelas	22	6:01	178
2—Marcus B. Hall	22	6:02½	175
3—Francis G. Geer	20	6:02	180
4—Willard W. Brown	21	6:03	175
5—Rufus Easton	22	6:05	190
6—Charles G. Adsit Jr.	21	6:07	185
7—Harcourt F. Schutz	23	6:02	175
Stroke—Lewis Johnson 2d	22	6:01	185
Average	21⅝	6:02⅝	180⅜
Coxswain—H. H. Coogan	22	5:07	120

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year and victor—	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42⅛s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48⅛s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 37s.
1873—Yale	16m. 58s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 56s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44¾s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1⅛s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52⅛s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12⅝s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19⅘s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 16s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42⅕s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 11s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58⅗s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	20m. 14⅖s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35⅕s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21⅗s.
1929—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9⅖s.
1931—Harvard	23m. 21s
1932—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1933—Harvard	22m. 46⅗s.
1934—Yale	*19m. 51⅘s.
1935—Yale	20m. 19s.
1936—Harvard	20m. 19s.
1937—Harvard	†20m. 2s.

*Down stream record. †Upstream record.
Victories—Yale 39, Harvard 36.

1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

Defending Champion Advances at Denver

DENVER, June 25 (AP)—Defending champion John Dawson of Chicago and two former champions led the way yesterday into the quarter-finals of the trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Representing the more experienced contingent in addition to Dawson were the two former champions, Eddie Held of St. Louis and Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., and Frank J. English, a Denver veteran.

Reynolds Smith of Dallas, who won the tournament medal; Ed. C. Kingsley, Salt Lake City; Arthur L. Doering, Chicago, and Don Schumacher, Dallas, completd the slate of eight players.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	56	219	54	91	.416
Gehrig, Yankees	57	212	47	83	.392
P. Waner, Pirates	57	231	46	84	.364
Vaughan, Pirates	57	229	35	83	.363
Walker, Tigers	58	246	43	88	.358
Gehringer, Tigers	47	180	42	64	.356

American Association

Results June 25

Toledo 8, St. Paul 3.
Toledo 5, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 6.
Kansas City at Indianapolis (postponed).

Yankee Defeats Rainbow by Wide Margin in Trial

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26 (AP)—Yesterday Yankee defeated Rainbow by 12m. 36s., the widest margin of victory to date in the trials to select a defender of the America's Cup against the challenge of T. O. M. Sopwith, British sportsman.

In 1934, Yankee, now owned and sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, lost defense nomination in a one second finish to Rainbow, then skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, but now owned and sailed by Chandler Hovey.

Vanderbilt's new and undefeated defense aspirant Ranger did not race yesterday.

26.3-Mile Course

The course was over a 26.3-mile triangle. A seven mile southeasterly was ruffling the ocean course at the start and the breeze had swung to south southwest and was freshening at the close.

Hovey won the start putting Rainbow over the line half a minute ahead of her opponent, but three quarters of an hour later Yankee had worked through her lee and taken command.

Yankee completed the first leg of the course, a 9-mile beat, more than 8 minutes ahead of the 1934 defender of the famous trophy.

The second leg furnished a 7.8-mile close reach and Yankee led at the turn by nearly seven minutes, a reduction in time margin but probably an increase in distance, for the sloops were moving much faster in the freshening breeze.

Both set baloon jibs and later small spinnakers for the 10-mile run home before the breeze, which finally shifted to such an extent the sloops were compelled to douse their kites and reach for the finish line.

The result of the race found a division of opinion among observers last night. Some interpreted it as indicating an appreciable improvement in Yankee, while others held Rainbow has gone back. The fact Yankee was able to overcome a bad start and whip Rainbow on the windward leg was impressive, but since both Ranger and Yankee have consistently beaten Rainbow in match races, and since Yankee has not been able seriously to threaten Ranger, nothing very concrete was proved.

Unbroken String

Ranger now has an unbroken string of seven victories to her credit. Today Ranger will meet Yankee, when she is expected to make it eight in a row unless Yankee shows improvement.

Before yesterday's contest Vanderbilt took the race committee out on Ranger to demonstrate how he was able to jibe the other day without first taking in his spinnaker. The legality of such a jibe has been questioned because there is something in the rules about the use of two spinnaker poles, necessary to the maneuver. A ruling from the committee probably will not be announced until after several days' consideration.

Sopwith had his two charges, Endeavour, which failed to lift the cup three years ago, and Endeavour II, out under sail again today. He took them up the bay and did not bring them into proximity of the defense candidates. Sopwith must name by July 1 the one he will use in his second bid for the trophy. The summary:

Start 12:10 p. m., E. S. T. Course 26.3-Mile Triangle

Yankee, skipper owner, Gerard B. Lambert, 9 miles, 2:25:17; 16.3 miles, 3:19:14; finish, 4:21:21; elapsed time, 4:11:21.

Rainbow, skipper owner, Chandler Hovey, 9 miles, 2:33:26; 16.3 miles, 3:26:05; finish, 4:33:57; elapsed time, 4:23:57.

Reshevsky Takes Lead In Chess Tournament

KEMERI, Latvia, June 26 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky of New York defeated A. Apscheneek of Latvia in an adjourned game yesterday to take the lead by a full point in the International Chess Masters' tournament. Six adjourned games were played. The summaries:

Fifth round—L. Sellstab, Germany, defeated V. Mikenas, Latvia.

Seventh round — Reshevsky, defeated Apscheneek; G. Stahlberg, Sweden, defeated Fine, United States.

Eighth round—V. Petrow, Latvia, defeated W. Hasenfuss, Latvia; Fine defeated E. Book, Finland; E. Steiner, Hungary, defeated M. Ozols, Latvia.

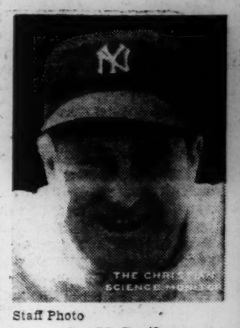
The leading scores: Reshevsky, 6½-1½; Alekhine (France), Petrow and Steiner, 5½-2½; Flohr (Czechoslovakia), Keres (Estonia) and Tartakower (Poland) 5-3; Apscheneek, 4½-3½; Berg, Fine and Stahlberg, 4-4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Fifth All-Star Game

On July seventh, weather permitting, the fifth all-star baseball game between National and American League teams will take place in Griffith Stadium, Washington, and, with all the grandstand seats already sold plus the announcement that President Roosevelt will be on hand to throw out the first ball, this year's contest promises to be one of the most successful yet held. Last year the contest took place at the home of the Boston Bees and the attendance was the smallest that had ever been present at one of these games. That park will accommodate some 41,000, and yet only 25,534 were present when the umpire called play. That this year's attendance will be much better already seems to be assured, and unless the unexpected happens the Stadium will be filled to capacity. The record for attendance will not be broken, however, as it was made in the Municipal Park at Cleveland in 1935, when 69,812 were present.



Staff Photo
Joe McCarthy

Managers Selecting Players

A change has been made this year in the method of selecting the players for the two teams. It will be recalled that in the past the fans voted on the players who were to make up the two squads; but this year's squads are being picked entirely by the managers of the two teams which met in the last world series—Joe McCarthy of the Yankees and Bill Terry of the Giants. By selecting the players this way, the two teams will be made up of the best of the ball players in each league. Last year was the first time that the Nationals had been returned the winners, and followers of that organization are naturally very anxious to break into the winning column again, especially as the American League is enjoying the world championship which it won at the expense of the Giants in 1936. Victory in the all-star game would serve as a sort of consolation prize for the senior organization, and with two of the shrewdest managers in major-league baseball conducting the rival teams, it should be one of the greatest battles yet waged.

Nationals Have the Pitchers

With Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell and Van Mungo to choose from, Manager Terry will have all the better of it in the pitcher's box, as Manager McCarthy has no trio of equal ability to pick from the American clubs. When it comes to batting, however, the Americans will have the better of the argument, and it will again be the old, old question of whether greater strength in the pitcher's box is better than greater strength in the batter's box. Last year there was no question as to which of the two was the better as Dizzy Dean held the heavy-hitting American Leaguers to no hits and no runs in three innings and then Hubbell held them to two hits and no runs in the next three, all three of their runs and four of the seven hits being made off Curt Davis. With Van Mungo to take the place of Davis as the National's third pitcher, the American batsmen are again going to be hard pressed manufacturing runs this year.

Staff Photo
Bill Terry

The Makeup of the Two Squads

Looking over the players who are available to represent the National League, it seems to me that the strongest nine that could be put on the field would be made up of Dizzy Dean, Cardinals, pitcher; Mancuso, Giants, catcher; Mize, Cardinals, first base; Herman, Cubs, second base; Vaughn, Pirates, shortstop; Hack, Cubs, third base; Paul Waner, Pirates, right field; Galan, Cubs, center field, and Medwick, Cardinals, left field. Of the above players, Dean, Herman, Medwick and Galan played in last year's game. On the basis of their records to date, the strongest American team would seem to be Pearson, Yankees, pitcher; Dickey, Yankees, catcher; Gehrig, Yankees, first base; Gehringer, Tigers, second base; Cronin, Red Sox, shortstop; Clift, St. Louis, third base; Walker, Tigers, right field, Di Maggio, Yankees, center field, and Radcliffe, White Sox, left field. Five of the above players were on the 1936 team and four of them would come from the New York Yankees, which is not at all surprising when you consider the fact that they are the World Champions.

U. S. Ryder Cup Golfers Practice On English Course

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 26 (AP)—A course of not to pleasant memories to American golfers is Southport and Ainsdale, straddling and crisscrossing the sandhills, where the Ryder cup matches will be contested next Tuesday and Wednesday.

That hasn't been revealed by the practice scores of the first couple of days. The American team made it look easy when Ralph Guldahl, American open champion, and Ed Dudley shot 67's and Johnny Revolta 68. Only Sam Snead, who didn't post a score, had trouble as Captain Walter Hagen, Byron Nelson and Henry Picard shot 70's and Denny Shute and Horton Smith 72's.

However it was here four years ago that Shute missed a putt on the 18th green, losing the hole to Syd Easterbrook, 6 strokes to 5, and giving England's Ryder cup team victory by the narrowest possible margin. It proved a hard course for America's women as well last year when no member of the invading Curtis cup team even reached the final for the British women's championship.

It's another of those very unbeautiful seaside layouts that an Englishman loves and an American, accustomed to less wind and fewer blind shots, finds trying. The British cup team, which looks stouter on paper than the one that licked America in 1933, will feel right at home. Some of the American youngsters will be wondering audibly who in the world picked out such a site for a golf course.

Stretched out for the cup matches to 6829 yards, Southport and Ainsdale is a brute when the wind blows. A stiff breeze from the sea can add from 30 to 50 yards to the length of several holes. That is the reason why no attempt has ever been made to set a par score on most British links. The most characteristic shots are drives through narrow saddles in the ridges, often leaving semi-blind second shots.

The toughest holes on the course are the 16th and 17th, measuring 490 and 452 yards, respectively, they run alongside a railroad track and usually there is a strong wind in the player's face.

Dawson Golf Victor

DENVER, June 26 (AP)—Defending champion John Dawson of Chicago slushed his way over a rain-swept course yesterday into the semifinals of the trans-Mississippi golf tournament. He defeated a fellow Chicago resident, Arthur L. Doering, 6 and 4 in a match held up for more than an hour by a downpour which sent players scampering to shelter. In a battle of former champions, Eddie Held, St. Louis, whipped Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., 4 and 3. Ed C. Kingsley, Salt Lake City, defeated Frank J. English, Denver, 7 and 6 and Don Schumacher eliminated Reynolds Smith 3 and 1 in an all-Dallas quarter-final.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

R. Norris Williams lost to Fred Perry in straight sets as other Americans advanced in Wimbledon tennis.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Galan, Cubs	2
Dickey, Yankees	1
Gehringer, Tigers	1
Clift, Browns	1
Kreevich, White Sox	1
Collins, Cubs	1
Brack, Dodgers	1
Phelps, Dodgers	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1
Padgett, Cardinals	1
Browne, Phillies	1

The Leaders

Medwick, Cardinals	16
Greenberg, Tigers	16
Di Maggio, Yankees	15
Selkirk, Yankees	14
Foxx, Red Sox	13
Ott, Giants	13

League Totals

American	272
National	264
Totals	536

Pacific Coast League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	54	30	.643
San Francisco	51	33	.607
San Diego	49	37	.570
Los Angeles	44	39	.530
Portland	38	44	.463
Seattle	38	45	.458
Oakland	32	53	.376
Missions	30	55	.353

Results June 25

San Diego 6, Portland 1.
Sacramento 5, Missions 3.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 3.
Oakland 10, Los Angeles 8.

Maxwell Wins Golf Title

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penna., June 26 (AP)—Lee Maxwell of Princeton won the Middle Atlantic intercollegiate golf championship yesterday with a 4-and-3 victory over Howard Hoon of the University of Southern California.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Wee Folk of a Mill Region—A Century After Froebel

Parents—Teachers Students

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

II

Laying Foundations

No Mendelssohn nor McDowell may ever come from our nature-loving children at Broadoaks, but I'm sure they will be more appreciative of those and other great musicians because we listened to and learned to know and tried to imitate the bird notes about us in our outdoor school; and their delight and appreciation was great when a neighbor musician graciously came in and played Mendelssohn's Spring Song.

Just a beginning that may lead to much joy.

"Why did Waldron choose a scientific course in high school when all through his childhood you had drilled him in music and art and literature?" I asked his aunt who had zealously guarded the education of the boy.

"Well I should think you ought to know! You started him in it when he was in your school," was her quick response.

I wonder if our dainty, sunshiny Polly has not written beautiful poems now that she has grown to womanhood. She began years ago in her school under the oaks with the sunshine sifting down over her golden curls.

"I have made a poetry," she quietly and modestly announced one day.

All work was forgotten as we listened to

"I love the sun when it shines,
I love the rain when it rains.
I love the spring when the birdies sing,
I love every growing thing."

I'm sure whether her thoughts are ever given out to the world that her life will be richer and sweeter because she lived with and loved nature in her childhood.

Marjorie, shy and sweet, came one morning bringing two thin pieces of fresh brown eucalyptus bark flushed with tender pink and green, "One for you" she said shyly, and I kept it for years.

Dainty Carol, I can see her now searching "leaf and blade" for "some happy creature's palace" and bringing it joyfully to share with the rest of us.

A group of kindergarten children was about me. We were admiring a branch of sycamore with its exquisitely beautiful velvety new leaves. Each child stroked the tiny plushy things and little Jackie reached and kissed it. Jackie may or may not become a great artist but he will always have the joy and appreciation of beauty begun in childhood.

"MISS IMELDA."

A Saturday Column.

Nature Study at Broadoaks Is Invariably High Adventure

'The Tender Good School'

Kindergarten in Cotton-Mill District of South

One hundred years ago a German teacher founded in Blankenburg, a town of the romantic region of Thuringia, Germany, a new kind of school—a school destined to have significant influence upon education even across the seas. Friedrich Froebel called his school "The Kindergarten." Recently we were thinking over how the Education Page might take note of the centenary of this teacher's great contribution to education, when this article on "The Tender Good School" came in. We offer it today as a happy reminder that we all of us owe much to Friedrich Froebel. And we think, too, that the founder of "The Kindergarten" would be glad about "The Tender Good School."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many years ago a young teacher in the deep South received a letter addressed to "The Tender Good School," a native interpretation of kindergarten. The kindergarten that inspired the address was the first of its kind in Alabama and was located in a cotton-mill community in the northern part of the State.

Most of the mill workers came from the near-by mountains, a spur of the Cumberland range. They were a warm-hearted, generous people just then in a stage of adjustment from the slow-moving, isolated life of the mountains to one largely measured and governed by factory whistles. Though of fine intelligence, they had had little or no opportunity to go to school and their interest in education was negligible. It was a question whether or not they would regard such an unknown thing as kindergarten with favor, but without any reason that could ever be explained, they took the new institution into their hearts and lives from the very first.

Soon a String Of Wee, Shy Little Folk

Soon a string of little folk, wee, shy boys and tiny, bright-eyed girls with three cornered shawls tied over their heads, climbed the red clay hill on which the kindergarten had been established, to learn "Here's a Ball for Baby," or the quaint Froebelian rhyme, "This is the mother good and dear, this is the father with hearty cheer."

They came of a singing people and everything connected with music appealed to them, but with stories they had no acquaintance. It was not until a story that reflected the activities and experiences of their environment was made for them that their interest was aroused and their attention held. But having once discovered that there was meaning to the many words that the teacher was fond of saying, they were ready to hear more; and at last came a day when a small boy announced: "You can tell me all the stories you want to!"

Play-Pretties With a Reason

The only artistic background that these little ones had was the patchwork quilt to be found in every home. On sunny days the clotheslines of the mill-town fairly glowed with the colorful designs of "Rising Suns," "Flower Gardens" or "Broken Stars," as the various patterns might be called. And the children who slept under these quilts were color-lovers. To deck themselves with kindergarten beads was a never ending joy; and the days when they went home bearing gay paper chains were gala occasions. Everything that they made they called "play-pretties," a term much used by children in rural districts and small towns of the South. The play-pretties were carefully preserved by the mothers and it is not unusual to meet men and women today who still possess faded bits of handwork made in the first kindergarten class.

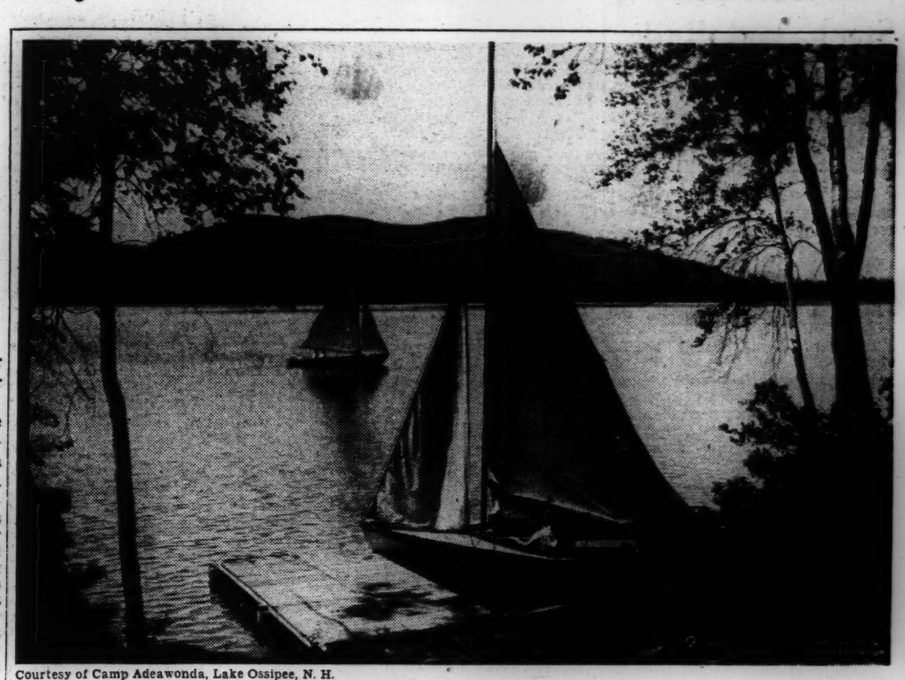
The work was the simplest and most definite, chosen not because it conformed to some system or program, but because it helped the child to gain skill and self-confidence. Accuracy was encouraged at this state more than originality, and neatness was regarded as the acme of accomplishment. The children took home with them what they learned, as well as their play-pretties, and the work of the next class was influenced by it. "My little sister will know how to do everything when she comes to kindergarten," explained one child, "for I'll show her how." It was not so many years later when a visiting teacher from a noted normal school pronounced the "free drawing" done by brothers, sisters or cousins of earlier pupils as the best for little children she had ever seen.

Great care was taken to avoid everything that might put the child out of joint with his natural surroundings. The equipment of the kindergarten was mostly home-made. The tiny chairs were split-bottomed, the toys the least expensive. Among these the best beloved was a rag-bodied doll with a china head, whose name was Jennie Bluebell. Jennie Bluebell served as an early link between the homes and kindergarten as she went on a constant round of visits. It was a great event in the life of any of the little girls to have Jennie spend the night with her, and invariably the doll returned with neatly washed and ironed clothes or with a new dress made by the fingers of some mother who, overworked though she was, found time to do honor to the beloved guest from the kindergarten. Jennie Bluebell's rag body was often renewed but her head lasted 15 years!

All Worked Together For the "Least Ones"

Through little homely ways like this a bond of lasting friendship and understanding was welded. There was no thought of privileged or underprivileged. Teachers learned from parents and parents from teachers and all worked together for the "least ones," as the young children were affectionately termed.

Perhaps this is the reason why, in spite of the many changes that times and progress have brought to the community, Alabama's first kindergarten still stands on the red clay hill for the same purpose, a multiple and broad one, with which it began almost 39 years ago: To provide a playplace for the little children of the district; to furnish them with suitable toys and materials for happy play; to bring into their lives wholesome interests; to direct their activities into right channels and last, but not least, to safeguard and preserve the innocence of childhood amid the complexities of modern life.



Courtesy of Camp Adeawonda, Lake Ossipee, N. H.

Summer Idyl on a New Hampshire Lake

Inland lakes, deep within a shelter of surrounding hills or mountains, are the camper's delight. And at many a summer camp new experiences are the camper's portion. The girls seen here are taught sailing, with its accompaniments of clear thinking, sound judgment, and quiet skill.

They Became Her Friends

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Last year I found myself in a big empty-sounding house—my son and daughter had married—and everything began to annoy me, so naturally the children in the neighborhood came in for a share of it. I found myself getting very cross when they ran across the yard or did some little thing unconsciously, and the result, I knew, was that they were naming me "old meanie."

I began to think of some way to win their confidence and to help them as well as myself. Some years before as a fad or hobby I had started to furnish a miniature house—a throwback from childhood days when I had wanted a doll house and couldn't have one.

It was in the basement and during one of the hottest days I invited a couple of the 12-year-old girls to go down and look it over with me to see what it needed. They had been playing around aimlessly, wondering what to do, and were thrilled at the prospect.

There was some furniture in the house, but it needed curtains, rugs and many other things. We planned together just what color schemes should be used in each room, and they found many articles to contribute. As the project grew they asked to bring their brothers and sisters to see it and before long each child had had a part in the work. They knew they could go down to see it at any reasonable hour and I made the older girls responsible for it, which pleased them.

Some of them started doll houses for themselves and we exchanged pieces of furniture and knick-knacks if we had duplicates.

Some of the children had mothers who left them with maids much of the time and I know they were often bored and didn't know what to do with themselves, so the doll house filled a need. One little girl I found longing for a piano to play on and she explained that Daddy had to have a new car but they would get a piano sometime. I allowed her to play on mine and found she had real talent and could play by ear.

Altogether the children and I were a great help to each other, and with the new relationship I could make a suggestion as often as I liked about one of them helping keep some child off my flower beds, and they immediately were my helpers.

One day they happened to run in to see something new I had for the miniature house and discovered me making favors for a dinner party. I put them to work gluing and cutting, and did they have a good time! It really was a help to me, too, and the next day they were invited in to see the table before the company came.

Needless to say, I have a group of children who call and wave to me as I go down the street. They bring me small objects for the little house when they go on vacations. When I get something new for it I tell them and the gang rushes in to see it.

This has made many sunny hours for them as well as myself and friends, for I find that the grown-ups enjoy the small house as well as the children. (Mrs.) R. P. S.

Courtesy of Camp Monomoy, Brewster, Mass.

Making Friends With the Sea

Through the summer camp a child's experience can be vastly broadened along some chosen line. This sun-tanned lad knows his ocean.

Virginia Institute of Public Affairs

The Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia is to be held this year from July 4 through July 17.

The following is a message from Charles G. Maphis, the director:

Since the beginning of the Institute of Public Affairs 11 years ago, the program has been organized on the round table plan and has, therefore, been devoted to a discussion of a large number of public questions more or less unrelated.

This year, there will be one central theme: "International Cooperation for World Peace and Collective Security"; and practically the whole program will be devoted to a consideration of various phases of this all-important subject, which has been chosen because of its universal interest and its timeliness.

It is our hope to make this the outstanding peace conference in the United States for 1937. Its program will be complementary and supplementary to the recent very successful Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, and we shall have participating in the program several representatives of the Department of State, quite a number of diplomatic representatives of Latin-American countries, several European diplomats, besides outstanding leaders in the Peace Movement in this country.

The program will be devoted to a rational discussion of a peace program and a mere emotional appeal will be discouraged. No more important questions face this country: How can we aid in preventing war? How shall we act if other countries engage in war? How shall we behave to keep out of war? These are questions which should be decided as far as possible in advance.

The program this year will help to clear our thinking on these subjects. Individuals and organizations of every kind are urged to attend and will be cordially welcomed.

Now in Preparation

Are you a farmer, schoolteacher, nurse, CCC camp enrollee, school administrator, college professor, college student, or a parent with children who might be any of these? If so, you will be interested in learning the results of the University Research Project being conducted by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, and many leading colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Touching a wide cross section of American life, the subjects chosen for study at the various colleges and universities in this emergency relief undertaking include 40 important educational problems among which are surveys of occupational opportunities, studies of the economic status of college alumni, job analyses of the work of the CCC camp educational adviser, school tax studies, a study of the economic status of rural schoolteachers, and adult education studies.

Sixty colleges and universities in 32 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii have conducted investigations in the University Research Project, with more than 175 faculty members of the participating institutions actively engaged in the administration and supervision of the local studies. Office of Education specialists under the supervision of Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education, have been co-ordinating the research findings that will be reported in Office of Education publications during the late summer and fall of this year.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	300,000
Previous day	574,620
1937 vol. to date	224,932,147
1936 vol. to date	259,174,445

Steels and Rails Lead Slow Decline In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Steel and rail shares led a slow downward movement in the stock market today, with leaders off fractions to more than a point and toward the finish most prices were near their lows for the day, while some of the carriers were at new lows for the year.

Transfers approximated 300,000 shares.

Brokers said lack of support rather than a plethora of offerings was the reason for the drift. Trading was dull from the start and the ticker tape moved sluggishly throughout.

Rails Hit Bottom

Northern Pacific, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad hit bottoms for 1937.

Other conspicuous losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Chrysler, Allis Chalmers, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred and Woolworth.

Down to a lesser extent were Goodyear, Goodrich, Electric Power & Light and International Nickel.

Bond Prices Lower

Prices sifted lower in the bond market today.

All sections joined in the downward movement with none showing pronounced heaviness late in the session. Rails, particularly low- and medium-priced issues, moved off small to major fractions. St. Paul 5s of 1975, Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4½s all stood off a bit.

Bethlehem Steel bonds also moved down as did Loew's 3½s.

United States Government liens were slow to open and virtually all lowered a little. Setbacks ranged to about 3-32s of a point, although less than half the list had appeared on the tape late in the final hour.

Brazilian issues provided the interest in the foreign quarter. These bonds, active on the up side of late, made further gains today. Buenos Aires 4¾s-4¾s jumped several points and Brazil 6½s were up about one. Colombia 6s also showed aggressiveness, gaining a point or so. The Brazilians improved following the beginning of conversations looking toward increasing the debt service of the bonds.

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Most shares pointed fractionally downward in a dragging curb market today.

Newmont Mining slumped around 2 points. Oils and utilities were dispirited and edged lower. Niagara Hudson Power and United Gas were off minor fractions.

American Meter leaned backward a point and Pantepec Oil, St. Regis Paper, Wright Hargreaves and Chicago Flexible Shaft lost some ground.

Pan American Airways and Electric Bond & Share worked a trifle higher.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev Day	Yr Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1	@1¼ 1	@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1¼	1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	3	3	3
Short bills	3	3	3
Bar silver	19 7d	19 2d	19 1d
Bar gold	140s 7½d	140s 6½d	138s 9½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	6
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.83¾	$4.93⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93¾		8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0445		§
Belgium—belga	.1689½	.1688		.1695
Swits'l'd—franc	.2291½	.2291		§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4007		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499		§
Sweden—Krona	.2547	.2547½		.4537
Norway—krone	.2482	.2481		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2204		.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0348½		§
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2981
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0449		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
	South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3050	.3050		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0655		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395		.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2876	.2876		.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3729		.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3043	.3040		*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2975		*
Sts St'mnts—dol	.5800	.5800		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9986	.9987½		1.6931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	71	71	71	Jun 25
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	16	16	16	Jun 25
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22½	22¾	22¾	Jun 25
36	29⅛	Addressog (.60g)	1	29⅝	29½	29⅝	Jun 25
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 23
80⅛	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	2	67⅛	66	66	—2
5¼	2½	Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 24
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 25
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
58½	40	Allegh Cp xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	37¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	36½	36	36	—1¼
59	37¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	35	34	35	—2¾
52½	39	Allegh pr pf	2	36	35½	35½	— ⅜
45⅜	30½	Allegh Stl (.80g)	2	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
27½	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	1	217	217	217	—1
33½	21½	Allied Mills (2g)	6	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
21⅞	.5	Allied Strs (.20a)	2	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	Jun 25
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	9	59	57¾	58	—1¼
39¾	33	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24¾	24	24	Jun 24
8½	4¾	Amal Lea	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 25
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Jun 25
114⅞	85½	Amerada (2)	8	87	85½	85½	Jun 24
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)		88	88	88	+ ¾
41⅜	21	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	—2¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	93⅞	92¾	92¾	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jun 24
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¼g)	1	49⅝	48¾	48⅝	—1¼
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	79	79	79	—1
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	5	29¾	29	29¼	— ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101	101	101	— ⅞
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 25
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	1	21	21	21	— ⅝
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
13½	7	Am Encaus Til	8	7	7	7	Jun 25
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	2	7½	7	7	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun 25
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	21¼	20½	20½	—1
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 25
11¼	5⅛	Am Hide & Lea	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
27⅛	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
17¾	12½	Am Internat	7	13¼	13	13	Jun 25
58⅞	40	Am Loco	1	39½	39½	39½	—1⅛
125	102	Am Loco pf	5	102	102	102	Jun 24
29¾	19	Am M&Fdy (⅝g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	Jun 25
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅜
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	8	47¾	47¼	47¾	Jun 25
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Jun 25
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	12	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	47	46	46½	Jun 25
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅜	— ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	10	34½	33¾	34	— ⅜
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	4	28	28	28	Jun 25
29	22¼	Am Seating	9	24½	24½	24½	Jun 25
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	7	83½	83	83	—1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	145	145	145	— ¾
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jun 25
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	54½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 24
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jun 21
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	162⅞	161½	161½	—1⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	4	76⅛	76	76	—1
99¾	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	7	77¾	77½	77½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	Jun 23
20⅜	12½	Am Type Fdrs	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	28	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
107	88	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Jun 25
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	56½	55	55	—3
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	+ 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	17	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¾
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	22	22	22	— ½
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	20	20	20	Jun 25
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 23
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	40	40	40	— ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106½	106½	106½	—1½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Jun 25
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	1	60½	60½	60½	—2
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	12	12	12	Jun 25
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	Jun 25
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
101	89½	Assd Dry 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	12	76	75	75	—1¾
104	94¾	Atchison pf (5)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Jun 25
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	7	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
39	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19
37	27¾	Atl Refin (1)	7	28¼	28	28	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108¾	109⅞	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	16	15¾	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	—3¼
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	16¼	16	16	— ¾
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 25
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		—B—					
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	8	5	5	5	
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 25
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	80	80	80	Jun 25
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	25	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ½
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	4	29½	29	29	—1¼
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18
43⅜	28⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	4	29⅛	29	29	— ¾
32	22	Barker Bros	3	22¾	22½	22½	
33¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20¼	14	Bavuk Cig (3g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23¾	21⅜	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	22¼	22	22	Jun 25
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 25
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	10	83	81⅝	82¼	— ¾
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun 25
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	114½	114½	114½	Jun 25
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	53	53	53	Jun 25
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	4	27	26½	26½	— ½
29¼	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
49¾	28½	Boeing Airpl	22	29⅝	28½	28½	—1
48¼	37	Bohn Alum (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
47	38¼	Borg-Warner (3)	4	42½	42½	42½	— ½
13¾	8¼	Boston & Me		9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun 21
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	6	16½	16½	16⅝	— ¼
39¼	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
53⅜	43¾	Briggs & Strat (3)		44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 16
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 21
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	6	21¾	21	21¾	
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	71	70½	70½	— ½
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	28	28	28	+1
50	45¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	17¼	17	17	Jun 25
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60	60	60	Jun 22
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	1	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
65¼	50⅜	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅛
55	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
11¾	4⅜	Bush Term	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 25
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	Jun 25
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jun 23
3¼	1⅞	Butte Cop & Z	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
33¾	17½	Byers Co	5	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¾
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	36	36	36	
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 25
6⅛	2⅜	Califhan Z-Ld	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅜	24½	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
17⅛	13¼	Campbell Wy (1)	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
38¾	24½	Can D G Ale	5	26½	26¼	26½	— ¾
32	24½	Canad Pac	32	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	45¼	45	45	
18⅛	13½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun 23
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	31⅜	30⅝	31½	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7	7	7	Jun 25
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	164	163	163	Jun 24
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	1	89½	89½	89½	
105	105	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jun 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	4	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Jun 25
48½	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	43½	43½	43½	Jun 25
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	2	18	18	18	
34¾	12¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13	13	13	
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 19
86¾	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	65	64	64	—1
23¾	11½	Certain-teed	4	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P&P (1a)	9	60½	59¾	60	
48	14½	Checker Cab	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 23
68⅞	56½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	31	52¾	52	52	—1¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jun 25
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	3	69⅞	69½	69⅝	Jun 25
4¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	3¼	2¼	— ⅛
13½	8½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	8	7¾	8	Jun 25
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	4	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ¼
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	8	10¼	8¾	8¾	—1⅜
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)		24¾	24½	24½	Jun 25
3¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	24½	24	24	— ¾
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2	2	2	
8¾	4	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
10¼	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 24
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
22½	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 25
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
135¼	97½	Chrysler (3½g)	18	100	99½	99⅝	—1⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	2	18	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	37¼	37⅛	37¼	Jun 25
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	4	40	39½	39½	Jun 25
28½	24	Cluett Pea new	3	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155½	158	155	—3
58	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Jun 25
25¾	17½	Colg-Palm (½g)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
63¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	49½	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	1	32	32	32	— ½
30⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	15	11¾	11	11½	— ⅛
100	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	83½	84½	Jun 21
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	30	30	30	Jun 25
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾a)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125⅜	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	117	115¾	117	+1¼
69⅛	56⅜	Coml Credit (4)	5	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
80⅝	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	65⅛	64¾	65⅛	+ ⅛
130	103	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	+2
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75⅜	46	Com & Sou pf (3)	10	51	49	50¼	Jun 25
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	Jun 25
45½	34½	Congoleum-N (2)	1	36	36	36	— ½
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅜	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Jun 25
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	7	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	Jun 25
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	11½

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying at High Level Despite Labor Disturbances

Commerce and Finance

Ayres Sees Trade Cycle as Worst Enemy of Banking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The worst enemy of banking in this country has always been the business cycle, according to Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the American Bankers' Association.

"Bankers have always made loans in periods of prosperity that turned out to be in greater or less degree uncollectable in the following periods of depression," Colonel Ayres told the Graduate School of Banking conducted jointly by the American Bankers' Association and Rutgers University. "When the depressions were mild and brief, the resulting banking troubles did not prove serious, but when they were severe the banks suffered greatly."

Banks Hard Hit

Colonel Ayres held that with almost clocklike regularity banking has been hard hit in business depressions at intervals of about 20 years.

Discussing present business prospects, Colonel Ayres said that while four warning signals which have always appeared in advanced stages of prosperity periods preceding previous major depressions were now apparent and might "make one wonder whether more serious developments may be impending," the answer probably would turn out to be in the negative, since general business is not yet well along in a period of prosperity. He urged bankers to study the long series of continuous financial records of previous business cycles, and declared that from now on bankers who do not avail themselves of this material would feel the competition of those bankers who were students of such matters.

"Under this new competition there will be no adequate substitute for informed judgment about business cycles as a basis for the formulation of banking policies," he declared.

Every depression which was serious enough to cause important banking difficulties during the past 100 years furnished four clear warnings of its advent long before the crisis came, Colonel Ayres said.

"When business is prosperous and bond prices turn down and continue to decline, and then stock prices turn down and keep on declining, it is clearly time for the banker to become unusually cautious," he continued. "When interest rates stiffen from month to month in a period of prosperity, while bond and stock prices are declining, the banker should be aware that trouble may be brewing. Wholesale prices always advance during periods of prosperity and then shortly before the following depressions develop, they turn downward.

Repression Signs

"The most important fact about these warning signals that foretold the advents of all our serious depressions is that they have all four been operating before every one of the depressions. There are no exceptions. When they all give warnings together during an advanced period of business prosperity, they constitute in combination a dependable and unfailing sign that trouble which may prove serious to bankers is about to develop."

Colonel Ayres said there were also four more general principles to remember about business conditions. First, that all great wars were followed by long and serious depressions about 10 years after the close of hostilities; second, that the severity of depressions was increased if there was much real estate speculation during the preceding prosperities; third, that depressions were especially serious when the preceding prosperities were accompanied by periods of widespread speculation in securities, and fourth, that all exceptionally serious depressions were international in character.

Col. Ayres held that today the business of banking in the United States was characterized almost everywhere "by prudence, caution and conservation of capital."

"The lessons of the great depression are still clearly in our memories," he said, "and there has been no such up-surge of new business as to tempt us to forget them. Nevertheless, these calm conditions will not permanently endure. We are slowly returning to prosperity and some time in the future that condition will really develop. It now seems wholly probable that when it does, we shall experience something of a building boom, and with it a return of real estate speculation.

"No one can now foretell how vigorous the speculative activities of such a period may prove to be, but we have in our banks the credit resources that could finance a real boom. The same is true with respect to future possibilities in security speculation and in commodity speculation. Our credit resources are adequate to finance a business boom, a real estate boom and a stock market boom simultaneously.

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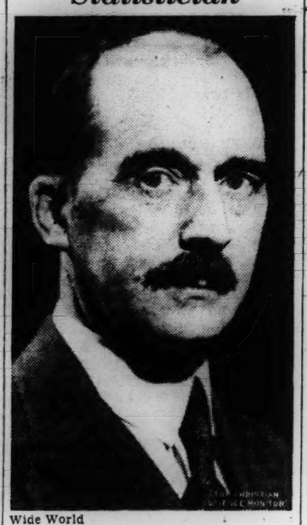

Wide World

Col. Leonard P. Ayres
Vice-President of Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Department Store Inventories Show Large Gains in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the end of May department store stocks of merchandise on hand continued heavy, with increases ranging up to 89 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, according to figures for large stores in the Second Reserve District issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Twenty-five departments out of a total of 71 had a rise of 20 per cent or more in inventory.

The report showed that 58 departments scored sales gains last month, with sporting goods and cameras leading with a rise of 48.8 per cent.

Thet following table gives the comparative percentage changes in sales and inventories in May for leading departments, compared with the same month a year ago:

Department	Sales	Stocks
Sporting goods, cameras	+48.8	+19.6
Woolen dress goods	+12.6	+23.3
Domestics	+ 5.5	+47.4
Blankets, comfortables	+ 9.9	+37.8
Books, magazines	+32.3	+38.3
Gloves (women's and child.)	+ 7.2	+23.4
Negligees	+15.8	+22.9
Infants' wear	+13.1	+25.2
Women's shoes	+11.0	+20.0
Women's coats and suits	+28.9	+21.0
Juniors' and girls' wear	+12.7	+21.7
Sportswear	+ 6.3	+23.5
Maids' and nurses' uniforms	+15.6	+23.1
Furs	—14.7	+52.0
Men's clothing	+ 5.2	+26.7
Men's furnishings	+ 5.4	+30.3
Men's hats and caps	+39.0	+89.0
Boys' wear	+10.9	+26.3
Men's and boys' shoes	+13.6	+37.6
Furniture	+16.2	+51.0
Domestic floor coverings	+15.2	+26.1
Electrical appliances	+12.0	+53.8
Radios	+21.0	+43.8
Toys	14.1	+22.9
Luggage	+ 9.6	+33.1
Wines and liquors	—24.5	+41.7

The heavy inventory position reflects the active advance buying of merchandise early this year to forestall further price advances, and the fact that consumer demand during April and May was below estimated trade gains.

World Industrial Output Rise Less Rapid During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World industrial production advanced less rapidly during April than during the preceding three months, according to the regular monthly review of world economic conditions just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Gains in output during April took place in Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands, but these were offset by declines in France and Great Britain. Activity in the South American and Scandinavian countries was generally sustained.

In Denmark, the failure of agricultural exports to increase in either price or volume is resulting in declining purchasing power in rural areas.

In several countries concern is being expressed over the increase in wholesale prices and the accompanying rise in living costs. It is feared that reduced consumer purchasing power will have an unfavorable effect on industrial production. This situation is most serious in Japan, where it is accompanied by political uncertainties, high money rates, and an extremely large unfavorable trade balance.

The gold value of international trade advanced to the highest level of the recovery period during March. Preliminary reports indicate that the volume of foreign trade was maintained during April.

Bank Clearings Rise Above 1936

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Bank clearings in the week ended June 23 went above the 1936 comparable period for the first time in four weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This gain, however, was due more to a severe drop last year than any general rise for the current period, the agency added.

Clearings in 22 leading cities were $6,207,107,000 against $5,572,681,000 in the same 1936 week, an increase of 11.4 per cent.

Last week in the yearly comparison a 4.4 loss was indicated.

This week's figures also jumped $47,874,000 over the preceding week.

Totals in New York of $3,851,160,000 advanced 8.6 per cent from last year's $3,545,158,000. At outside centers the sum of $2,355,947,000 was 16.2 per cent higher than the $2,027,523,000 for the 1936 comparative.

Cities reporting largest gains over last year were: Cleveland 43.4 per cent, Pittsburgh 40.3, Seattle 39.3, and Portland, Ore., 27.1 per cent.

The only cities failing to go above the 1936 figure were Boston and Omaha.

Tabulations at Chicago showed $330,400,000, rising 14.3 per cent over last year's $298,000,000.

Retail Business Up 12 to 22 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under the pressure of special promotions and the more generous covering of seasonal requirements, the spread of retail distribution widened during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Less diversity marked the course of trade, continues the report, as most divisions were adjusted to a steadier rate of progress under the double impetus of warmer weather and vacation requirements.

Buying Diversified

"Consumer buying," says the survey, "ranged from travel accessories and luggage to sports wear and house-furnishings. Outstanding in women's wear were gingham frocks, cotton dresses, plaid linen jacket suits, hand-bags, shoes, and millinery. Men's suits sold at the best rate since Easter, with the emphasis on gabardines, tropical worsteds, and flannels.

"Preparations for Fourth of July week-end holidays were evident in the sales of camping outfits, duffle bags, and golf and tennis equipment. Electric fans moved into prominence, while demand was extended for refrigerators, stoves, and grills.

"Change to warmer weather gave the awaited impetus to retail sales in most districts," says the report, "but unsettled strikes continued to exert a restrictive influence even on purchases of staples in many areas. With small stores the principal losers, the increase over the previous week's sales was not more than 2 to 5 per cent.

"The gain over the volume of retail distribution in the comparative 1936 period also was moderate, the estimate for the country as a whole ranging from 12 to 22 per cent. As most of the industries were close to the year's high rate, sales for the New England states were up 10 to 18 per cent from 1936. For the East, the gain in the same comparison was widened to 12 to 25 per cent.

"Outside the strike zones, retail sales in the Middle West advanced 12 to 22 per cent over last year's. As higher temperatures favored movement of summer goods, the gain for the Northwest was extended to 17 to 23 per cent.

"More unevenness appeared in distribution in the South, which lowered the margin to 15 to 28 per cent over the 1936 period, when the soldiers' bonus was being spent freely. Strikes and rising unemployment curtailed the rise in the Southwest over last year's sales to 10 to 18 per cent. Fresh labor disturbances also were a drag on retailers on the Pacific Coast, as the spread over sales for the 1936 week narrowed to 7 to 17 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Tops 1936

"Trade shows and the opening of some fall lines of women's apparel prevented the usual dullness for the period from settling on the principal wholesale markets this week. Sampling orders did not run to heavy proportions, but indicated the extent to which these may rise, when the buying season swings into full stride after the July Fourth holidays.

"The adverse effect of labor troubles on distribution in some areas was evident in the reduction of reorders for women's wear, shoes, work clothing, and house-furnishings. To this loss was attributed chiefly the lowering of the increase in the estimated wholesale volume to 15 to 25 per cent over that of the corresponding 1936 week, as most other districts gained," concluded the report.

Oil Production Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily gross average of 3,510,950 barrels, compared with 3,515,900 in the previous week, a decline of 4950, according to the American Petroleum Institute. A decline of 8600 barrels in the average daily output of Oklahoma was the most important change.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 76,574,000 barrels, compared with 76,996,000 at the end of the previous week, a decline of 422,000. On June 19, last year, motor fuel stocks were 68,927,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries were down 952,000 barrels to 45,951,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 442,000 to 23,366,000.

The reporting refineries, representing 88.8 per cent of the total refining capacity of the country, operated at 84.3 per cent of capacity, against 82.4 per cent. The production of cracked gasoline declined an average of 20,000 barrels daily, to 730,000.

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week were 99,215,000 barrels, against 98,158,000 a week earlier and 103,707,000 on June 19, 1936.

Cuban Shoe Output Lower; Imports From U. S. Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cuba produced fewer shoes in 1936 than the year previous, although there were more factories in operation in the year 1936, according to a Department of Commerce report from Havana. Output last year totaled 420,478 pairs compared with 496,496 pairs in 1935.

Imports of shoes into Cuba have increased very considerably in the past two years due in part to the reciprocal trade agreement with the United States and improved economic conditions. Practically all the imported footwear originates in the United States, it was stated.

The value of shoes, other than tennis shoes, imported into Cuba increased from $45,000 in 1932 to $422,500 in 1936, according to the report.

SEC Probes Fiduciary Acts Of Protective Committees

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission's latest report in its series on protective committees is called "Committees and Conflicts of Interest." The Commission thinks that protective committees should have a single-minded devotion to the interests of the security-holders whom they represent. It asserts that while there is a tendency for the courts and the legal profession to improve steadily the ethics of trusteeships and fiduciary relations, there has been a tendency for the standards of protective committees, who are trustees, to decline, so that the fiduciary standards in the protective commitee field, the SEC asserts, are substantially lower than in other fiduciary fields.

The trouble with the fiduciary standards of protective committees, in the opinion of the Commission, is that so frequently the members of these committees have conflicting interests. That is to say, they not only represent their depositors, but they also have official or unofficial affiliations with other groups or interests which may be in conflict with those they are supposed to represent as committee-members. Or self-interest may clash with clients' interests.

The affiliations which the Commission condemns are each treated, in the report, in a separate and lengthy section. These sections are entitled:

Section II—Affiliations with the management.

Section III—Affiliations with houses of issue.

Section V—Affiliations with junior or senior securities and creditors. In addition a further type of conflict, that of self-interest, is described by the Commission under

Section IV—Profiting from the trust.

A—Collateral business advantages; depositaryships; committee servicing; secretaryships; underwriting of new securities; control over new company.

B—Trading in the securities or certificates of deposit.

C—Compensation of committee members.

Three Reprehensible Exhibits

As prime exhibits in the story of committee "Affiliations with Managements" the Commission cites three cases—Frisco, Paramount, and Federal Public Service. All three involve actions of the management in the gay 'twenties, which friendly protective committees later failed to take out of the managements' hides. Frisco bought a lot of Rock Island stock and suffered heavy losses, as did most of the roads that bought other roads' stock in that period. Paramount was riding high on the prosperity of the 'twenties, with padded expense accounts, nepotism, inflated telephone bills, excessive rentals, etc. Federal Public Service high-pressured its preferred stock into the hands of schoolteacher and housewife customers when the stock was available in the market at substantially lower prices.

"In conclusion," says the SEC, "our study has disclosed the prevalence of committees purporting to represent security holders in reorganizations, but in fact selected and dominated by the management and its bankers. . . . These committees cannot be expected to, and do not, perform the important functions which representation of security holders in reorganization requires."

In its section on "Affiliations with House Issue" the SEC says "Houses of issue and their counsel have served as the focal point for mobilization of security holders in reorganization . . . they have played a role junior to none—not even the management . . . reorganization of a corporation of substantial size without the assistance of the principal houses of issue is an anomaly in current practice . . . Of 879 committees replying . . . where there was a house of issue . . . 74.1 per cent included one or more members directly connected with the underwriters . . . In 35 per cent . . . a majority of the members were connected with the bankers . . . The pattern of reorganization in this country has for a long time been built around the houses of issue . . ."

How Committee Might Stray

"This has resulted from their familiarity with the techniques and strategy of reorganization; their prestige with their customers and with other financial interests, enabling them to get support and indorsement of their reorganization program; their virtual monopoly of lists of security holders; their familiarity with the problems of the company; their influence with the indenture trustees for the corporation's funded debt; their influence with or control over the management of the company which, among other things, has given them advance knowledge of impending defaults and enabled them to select and choose the reorganization procedure of their own liking."

Then follow, as illustrations, the now familiar Frisco and Paramount cases, the Straus real estate bond protective committees, the R. Hoe & Co., Inc., and Cuba Cane cases reviewed in the "Trust Indenture" report, the Coral Gables case which the commission rolled like a sweet morsel on its tongue in the "Municipal" report, and the Kreuger & Toll case which was aired in the "Strategy & Technic" report.

Characteristic statements of Street opinion on the fiduciary and moral issues covered are strewn through the report. For example, Earle Baillie, quizzed in the Cuba Cane Sugar case, was asked:

"Do you think that three partners of J. & Seligman . . . or . . . of any other organization, are sufficiently independent to be representatives of three different groups and to fight it out?

Answer: "I certainly do."

Question: " . . . might give rise to great abuse?"

Answer: "I can see that it could give rise to great criticism."

Question: "And possibly abuses . . . ?"

Answer: "Possibly abuses, if the men were not men of decency and honesty. . . . I think the difference between the situation as you are describing it, and as I see it, is that in almost every plan of reorganization or readjustment that I have ever had anything to do with, there is very little argument as to what is a fair and proper treatment of the securities. There are certain facts in the situation which determine what rights a security has in that situation, and intelligent men versed in securities usually find themselves with very few points of conflict. It is not a battle. It is an atttempt on the part of a group of people to work out a fair and proper solution of a given problem."

Weigh Trustee Profit

In its section on "Profiting from the Trust" the SEC says "It was contrary to the common law for a trustee or a fiduciary to make a profit from the trust,beyond his reasonable compensation by selling or buying from the trust or by entering into any other similar contract or engagement. Transactions between the trustee and the trust were voidable irrespective of fairness. They were nonetheless voidable if made by an affiliated interest of the trustee. The rule was rigidly enforced lest creations of exceptions subject that equitable principle to 'disintegrating erosion.' As stated by Mr. Justice Cardozo, 'Only thus has the level of conduct for fiduciaries been kept at a level higher than that trodden by the crowd.'"

"Nevertheless that equitable principle has been given nothing but formal recognition in the protective committee field. It has been the desire of committee members to work out a method whereby they, or their affiliated interests, might be allowed to become pecuniarily interested in the property, securities, or matters connected with the deposit agreement or any plan or agreement of reorganization. . . . An analysis of 846 deposit agreements reveals that in 79 per cent, express power is given to committee members or their affiliated interests to enter into such contracts or become pecuniarily interested in such matters."

Bar Committee Member Trading

One of the "emoluments" of the committees under this head, the SEC feels, is channeling the expensive depositaryships to friendly banks. It repeats its recommendation in the "Strategy and Technic" report that in 77B proceedings (but not in receivership, foreclosure, or municipal reorganization proceedings), the deposit agreement should be banned in favor of the less binding but less expensive proxy.

On the score of committee trading on inside information some interesting testimony is given. F. J. Lisman, Charles Hayden, and Earle Baillie testified to the illusory value of "inside information" and Max Winkler to its illusory value in connection with foreign bonds. The commission had the late Charles Hayden on the stand for trading in Eastern Cuba bonds while he was chairman of the protective committee for them. Mr. Hayden testified:

Question: "Those sales were before any announcement . . . of that proposal?"

Answer: "It is the most far-fetched thing in the world to try to take these dates and figure that there was some occult mind that knew some concrete thing and was quick on the trigger. You can think it, but there isn't an atom of truth in it. . . . My transactions were those of a speculative investor on the New York Stock Exchange, not based on inside information but . . . on either my opinion of political and economic conditions in Cuba, which I gathered from the daily newspapers and nothing else, or the general conditions of the New York Stock Exchange. . . ."

After reviewing cases of committees making markets in the certificates of deposit, the SEC concludes that "to purge the committee field of the fundamental and almost irreconcileable conflict of interest arising as a result of trading, all purchasing and selling by committee members . . . should be barred and outlawed," although "such reform measure would run counter to the philosophy dominant among committees."

$20,449,000 Utility Bonds Are Marketed

NEW YORK — A group of bankers headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., is offering to the public $20,449,000 of securities of the Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation, including $17,029,000 of general and refunding mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, Series C, due on June 1, 1967. The bonds are priced at 102 and accrued interest to yield about 3.39 per cent to the first date on which they are callable at par.

The financing includes also $3,420,000 of serial debentures, to carry various coupon rates for maturities ranging from 1938 to 1952. For maturities ranging from 1938 through 1942 the interest rate is 2 per cent, this series being offered at prices ranging from 99.43 to 96.45. Maturities from 1943 through 1947 carry a 3 per cent coupon and are priced from 100.11 to 97.06, while maturities from 1948 through 1952 carry an interest rate of 3½ per cent and are priced from 98.75 to 97, in each case according to maturity.

The yield on the $3,420,000 issue is from 1½ to 3.40 per cent for the maturities from 1938 to 1952.

Blaw-Knox Sells Division

PITTSBURGH — The Blaw-Knox Company announces the sale of its dust-collecting division as of June 17, 1937, to Pangborn Corporation of Hagerstown, Md. Patents, drawings and good will of the division are also taken over by the Pangborn Corporation, leading manufacturer of dust control and blast cleaning equipment, which has had over 30 years' experience devoted exclusively to this field.

Wages Leading Store Expense, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of the Census, in a special report on the retail census, said that retail operating expense, as reported by the 1,653,961 stores operating in 1935, averaged $22.89 for each $100 of sales, of which $10.93 was pay roll. The ratio of 22.9 per cent compares with 26.0 per cent in 1933 and with 21.1 per cent in 1929.

In many kinds of business, pay roll constitutes more than one-half of total operating expense, not including any compensation for the services of proprietor-owners actively engaged in their stores, who are not on the pay rolls, says the report.

It is estimated in the report that the average expense ratio for all stores would be increased by $2.74 for each $100 of sales if proprietors' services were valued at a wage equal to that paid the average full-time store employee.

Operating expense of chains and mail-order houses was shown to average $24.90 for each $100 of sales, compared with $22.15 or $25.90 for each $100 of independent store sales, the higher of the independent ratios representing the computed average including proprietors' services.

If the latter adjustment is made, the report shows that the pay roll cost of independents and chains is almost identical—$14.29 for each $100 of sales in the case of independents, and $14.31 in the case of chains and mail order houses combined.

Nearly 725,000 stores reported that they occupied leased premises in 1935, and these sales amounted to 53.2 per cent of total retail sales during that year. The average rental cost was 3.9 per cent of sales, against 4.2 per cent in 1929.

A report on drug wholesaling showed that there were 295 full-line and 1709 specialty-line wholesalers in the United States in 1935. These 2004 wholesale distributors had 31,298 full-time and part-time employees and paid them $50,553,000, of which $50,240,000 was received by full-time employees, characterizing the drug trade as typically one of full-time employment.

Beet Sugar Records Reported by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

The beet sugar industry in Canada established new records during the year 1936, according to the Dominion statistical office.

Acreage and yield during the year were the highest on record, and the production of beet sugar reached a new peak. The acreage of sugar beets grown for sugar in Canada last year totaled 52,748 acres.

The previous peak was registered in 1935 at 51,985 acres, while the previous high point had been 44,817 acres in 1932. The total yield of sugar beets grown for sugar on Canadian farms in 1936 was 555,969 tons. The yield in 1935 was 459,223 tons. The previous peak yield was registered in 1932 at 505,671 tons.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Colin Clark has made himself an authority on estimates of British national income. In the June issue of the Economic Journal he brings up to date the estimates given in his recently published "National Income and Outlay," and attempts a forecast of national income for the current year. This article is significant in its confirmation, by statistical analysis and estimate, of the forebodings of less scientific observers who rely more on hunches.

During recent years there has been an extremely rapid increase in national income. The gross figure for 1933 was £4,334,000,000, and the net, after deducting depreciation and maintenance costs, was £3,962,000,000. In the next three years national income increased by £942,000,000, to a 1936 gross total of £5,276,000,000. This is only slightly more, according to Mr. Clark, than the increase in national income, expressed in present-day prices, in the 25 years from 1865 to 1890.

Income Increases

Mr. Clark estimates that during the first quarter of 1937, national income continued to increase at about the same rate as in the previous years. But whether this increase can be maintained throughout the year and into 1938 depends primarily upon four factors: First, upon whether unemployed resources still remain, or whether further resources can only be brought into production with a sharp rise in marginal costs; second, upon whether home investment can continue to increase, or whether the factors which have induced the past increase in investment have now exhausted themselves; third, upon the probable trend of consumptive expenditure as a result of changes in investment, changes in the saving habits of the community; and fourth upon the trend of imports and exports.

Economic events, for at any rate a short period ahead, are determined, according to Mr. Clark, by what has already happened; a large part of future investment depends upon plans already drawn up. Mr. Clark finds that his measure of the incentive to invest reached its maximum in the last quarter of 1936 and is now declining. Profits are still rising, but the rise is offset by increasing constructional costs and interest rates. Thus in spite of the rising tendency of industrial profits, the amount of investment projected for the future will tend to diminish, although this tendency may be weakened for a time by the armament program.

Cost and Price Changes

A most important consideration in his argument is the question of changes in costs and prices. The advance in national income will be checked, however strong the incentive to invest, and however precise the connection between increased investment and increased consumption, if further output can only be obtained at the expense of a great rise in costs.

Mr. Clark distinguishes three parts of the national income: production of manufactures, mining and building; production of goods and services; and the annual value of dwellings with the invisible income from overseas. The first category is produced under increasing returns, the second under constant returns, and the third without any current expenditure of labor. In 1930 prices, the outputs of these three branches of economic activity in 1936 were £2,256,000,000, £2,493,000,000 and £680,000,000, respectively. Anxiety is constantly expressed at present about the first of these categories; fear is frequently expressed that increased output from manufactures can only be obtained at rapidly rising costs, both marginal and average.

Mr. Clark reports that his analysis of marginal and average labor costs in manufacture and mining taken as a whole, shows that marginal costs appear to be constant, while average labor costs per unit are still falling though not so rapidly as in previous years. This does not necessarily prove that there is no need as yet to fear a collapse in national income, for the 1929 depression broke while we were still on the steeply falling portion of the average cost curve. In America, during the 1925-29 boom, average real labor costs per unit of output fell more readily than in Britain during the earlier stages but were pulled up more rapidly as the boom reached its climax. Mr. Clark finds a possible explanation for this in the larger proportion of overhead labor employed by American industry, and in the possibility that American industry finds it more expensive to increase output beyond a certain limit. British industry has a lower proportion of overhead expenses and more flexibility—at the expense of a much lower general standard of output per head.

Labor Costs Rising

Mr. Clark states that in the 1925-29 period in America, marginal costs were about 50 per cent higher than average costs, and that in 1929 they were rising rapidly. In Britain at the present time, however, marginal labor costs are only about half average costs, and show only a slight tendency to rise. There is still available a pool of some 1,500,000 unemployed; but this does not include many of the classes of skilled labor for which there is heavy demand. And while there may be no signs as yet of rising marginal labor costs, there may be a shortage of other productive resources.

For there has been a rapid increase in the price of finished manufactures during the past 12 months. An analysis of costs and profits per unit of output of manufactures indicates that although prices and profits are rising there is no great increase in marginal labor cost. One explanation may be that a large part of British industrial output is sold in an imperfect market not under competitive conditions, so that sale price can be much above marginal revenue. Mr. Clark concludes that there is no intrinsic reason why British industry should not be able to produce an output distinctly greater than the present output, but that this may be accompanied by a considerable rise in the price of manufactured goods.

A factor which may tend to mask for some time the effect of declining investment is emphasized by Mr. Clark: there is a fairly definite time lag between earning of profits and expenditure by the wealthier classes. Up to 1935, investment and consumption increased side by side; but since the first quarter of 1935 consumption has been increasing at a more rapid pace. Since the amount of national income going to profits, interest and rent is still increasing the expenditure of this section of the community is likely to increase even during 1938 after investment has begun to decline.

National Income

The following figures are given by Mr. Clark as his estimate of national income by quarters during 1937, calculated at 1936 prices: First quarter, £1,365,000,000; second £1,383,000,000; third, £1,411,000,000; fourth, £1,421,000,000. If the price level of national incomes as a whole rises by 5 per cent during 1937, the national income for the fourth quarter of the current year at then prices would be about £1,500,000,000. An estimate of the volume of increase in manufacturing production for this period shows an increase in the Board of Trade index number (1930 as 100) from 132.1 in the fourth quarter of 1936 to 142.3 in the last quarter of 1397. Such an increase, according to Mr. Clark, would involve only a 4 per cent increase in the number of workers employed. But this increase would reduce the numbers of unemployed below 1,250,000, and it is considered by many authorities that serious shortages and strains would occur if unemployment fell below 1,600,000. Mr. Clark thinks that at the peak of employment in the autumn of 1937, unemployment may drop below the 1,250,000 point, but will then turn upward again.

According to the whole argument, we are faced with a decline in investment followed by a decline in consumption and a slump in national income from the beginning of 1938. This slump need not necessarily be long-lived, deep, or uncontrollable. But an essential prevention is that the Government should now prepare schemes for stimulating public investment and consumption, ready for the time when armament expenditure no longer masks a decline in investment.

U. S. 'Gas' Tax Bill In 1937 Seen Near $1,000,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1937 gasoline tax bill of the nation's motorists will probably be pushed to an all-time high approaching $1,000,000,000 due mainly to increased automobile ownership, chiefly among families with modest incomes; greater consumption of gasoline because of the broadening of ownership and more extensive use of motor vehicles and the Federal levy on gasoline, which increases tax costs about 25 per cent, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Remarkable expansion in ownership and use of motor vehicles during the past few years is producing an avalanche of revenue from gasoline sales taxes, the committee finds, and tends to make possible early reduction in excessive gasoline tax rates without unnecessarily curtailing highway financing. The estimated billion-dollar gasoline tax bill of 1937 is compared with income of about $1,000,000 in 1919, the first year in which the tax was levied.

Tax Bill $32 Each

It is estimated that the 1937 gasoline tax bill of the average motor vehicle owner will be about $32. Since more than half the motorists in the country earn less than $30 a week, the taxpayers will be required to work from one to two weeks to pay their gasoline taxes alone. Several other automotive taxes also must be paid from their earnings, including the federal tax on lubricating oil, but the gasoline sales tax is by far the more expensive.

The committee estimates that more than 30,000,000 man-weeks of labor will be required to pay the motorist's colossal gasoline tax bill, equivalent to an entire year's labor of 600,000 men. That number is almost equal to the total employed in the regular agencies in the administrative branch of the United States Government, so that an army of workers almost as large as the regular civilian forces of the Federal Government would be required to work a full year to pay the current gasoline tax bill.

Last year gasoline taxes in the United States aggregated $872,952,000 as compared with $789,115,000 in 1935, an increase of $83,837,000, or 11 per cent. In 1936 the states collected $686,631,000, and the federal government $186,321,000 in gasoline taxes. If the same rate of increase is maintained this year, which seems probable in view of heavy automobile sales, the motorists' gasoline tax bill will reach the staggering total of $968,977,000. Virtually all states report substantial increases in gasoline tax collections this year.

Revenues Expand

Gasoline tax revenue has shown an enormous expansion since 1930 because of (1) greater annual use of motor vehicles by their owners, (2) rapid increase in the number of automobiles, and (3) increased taxation, resulting chiefly from the imposition of a duplicating levy by the federal government. Working together, these three factors will put the cost of gasoline taxes to the motorist at almost twice that of 1930, when $493,865,000 in gasoline taxes was collected.

Growing sentiment against extending indefinitely federal depression taxes on motorists is seen in the action of the Senate Finance Committee in voting to end the "temporary" gasoline and lubricating oil taxes on June 30, 1938. The House Ways and Means Committee had previously voted, despite opposition of many of its members, to extend the taxes for two years ending June 30, 1939. The gasoline and lubricating oil taxes cost the motorists of the nation about $200,000,000 annually.

Federal motorists' taxes, never popular, were originally adopted in 1932 by Congress only because revenue from other sources at that time had fallen off sharply. The original act provided that the gasoline tax should be in effect only one year, whereas other so-called nuisance taxes were to continue for two years.

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Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Texas Oil Output Worth Over Twice Cotton Crop Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Last year Texas produced crude oil worth over $470,000,000, two and a half times the value of its cotton crop.

This fact has called sharply to attention a recent shift in the economic status of the nation's largest State.

Almost half of Texas' 254 counties have been found cauable of producing oil, and the total oil producing acreage in the State is now 2,236,000 acres. By the end of May, 1937, the total number of producing oil wells exceeded 70,000, and producing natural gas wells numbered some 3100.

Since the first Texas oil field was opened at Corsicana in 1894, the State has produced more than 4,500,000,000 barrels of oil. It is conservative to assume an average price of $1 a barrel throughout these years, making a total value of some $5,000,000,000 dollars.

Bonuses on lease contracts have also increased the windfall. Mr. Tucker Royall, member of the State Oil Tender Board, has estimated that the industry paid landowners $50,000,000 last year in rentals and lease bonuses, and an additional $35,000,000 in royalties.

Since the discovery of oil in Texas more than 25,000 development companies have dabbled in the business in this State, sometimes failing, often succeeding in making a strike. At the present time there are 2500 active oil operators, including independent and major companies, doing business in Texas. These employ some 160,000 men, with an annual pay roll of approximately $160,000,000, the former figure an estimate made by Mr. Weiss, the latter one by Mr. Royall. Thus, with the usual five members to a family, Texas oil is supporting 800,000 persons in this phase of the industry alone.

The 192 oil refineries in the State constitute a major industry themselves, with an aggregate daily capacity of more than 1,000,000 barrels. The casinghead gasoline plants processing gasoline from natural gas produce more than 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline monthly while the residue from these plants is utilized by some 35 carbon black plants in the manufacture of approximately 30,000,000 pounds of carbon black per month.

Foreign Textile Workers' Union Have 125,000 Membership Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—More than 600,000 textile workers in 15 countries, England, Palestine, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Roumania, and Switzerland, are now affiliated to the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, it was announced at the Federation's 15th triennial congress held here recently.

Italy, Germany, and Austria have had to withdraw because they are no longer permitted to co-operate in such movements with the workers of non-totalitarian states. This has deprived the Federation of an additional membership of something like 200,000. Despite this setback the Federation was able to report a membership increase of 125,714 during the past year.

The Federation was formed nearly half a century ago, because, the founders claimed, whenever operatives in England approached the employers for an improvement in labor conditions they were informed that it could not be granted in view of the competition of other countries where longer hours were worked and where the operatives received only half as much wages as was paid in England.

World Growth of Unionism

On the other hand it was found that whenever Continental textile workers' organizations sought similar improvements the employers pointed out that English operatives worked shorter hours and received higher wages but were so skillful that they could produce more material in less time.

Presenting a review of the past three years at the congress, Mr. Tom Shaw, general secretary, referred to efforts that are being made to make the Federation a worldwide organization. Approaches have been made to the workers of the United States, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, India, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, and Mr. Shaw explained that he believed that although the meetings which have taken place may show no immediate and direct results they "will eventually lead, through closer cooperation, to active participation when our international work is better known and appreciated."

When a delegate asked for further information in explanation of the phenomenal increase in the membership of France from 45,000 last year to 178,839 this year, Mr. Shaw replied that last June after the election of a new government of the Popular Front, a wild fire of enthusiasm swept over France, and the trade unions made conquests in the matter of hours, wages and conditions of work which were without parallel, except, perhaps, in America, where developments had been just as phenomenal.

Reports were presented to the congress from 13 of the affiliated national organizations and it was revealed that in England, in the three years since the last congress, the estimated number of spindles had fallen from 51,000,000 to 41,000,000 and the estimated number of looms from 588,000 to about 520,000.

Progress in France

France's report traced the inception of the Matignon Agreement of last summer which gave a minimum increase of wages to all French workers of seven to 15 per cent, recognition by employers of trade union representatives, legislation of agreements between employers and workers, a right to workers to appoint mill representatives, holidays with pay, and a 40-hour working week. Wage increases secured by workers ranged from 10 to more than 50 per cent.

A French delegate described the application of the law concerning paid holidays as something new for France and as establishing the absolute right of a worker to a six-day paid holiday when six months have been worked at one place and to a 12-day paid holiday after working in one place for 12 months. The 40-hour week was also secured without a reduction in wages and he stressed the need for this reduction in working hours to be made general in the interests of the French workers; otherwise French employers would be unfavorably placed in their export trade as compared with other countries.

The number of looms tended by a single worker in Belgium, it was reported, had increased by one-third. Many linen mills had gone from the two-loom system to that of four looms, and a weaver of plain cloths now tended a series of four, six, or eight looms.

More Looms Per Worker

In artificial silk sheds the looms had risen from four to six per weaver, and in the woollen industry the one-loom system had been replaced by two, three, and even four looms, according to the types woven. In spinning mills the number of spindles per worker had been doubled and the two-loom system had been introduced into jute and hemp mills.

Unemployment had fallen from 50 per cent of the members totally or partly unemployed at the end of 1934 to 29 per cent last December.

The Polish report claimed that the sit-down strike had been found to be "the most efficacious method of response to attacks on the workers' fundamental rights," while Sweden reported that the number of machines per worker is being steadily increased.

Deploring the last three years as the worst experienced by the textile industry, the Netherlands' report drew attention to the fact that there are no collective agreements, with the result that "each employer does what he likes about rationalization."

The review of conditions in Switzerland described the last three years as a period of "complete decadence for our textile industry." About 100 mills have closed down since 1928 and in one year 50 per cent of the members drew unemployment benefit.

Situation in Palestine

The Tel-Aviv Textile Workers' Union of Palestine has a membership of 1100, including 800 women workers, in 70 establishments, and in all there are about 110 modern textile mills in Palestine providing employment for approximately 1500 workers. The weekly wage of a male worker is £1 10s. 3d. and that of a woman worker £1 0s. 2d. The working week is one of 47 hours.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the congress declaring enthusiastic support for the 40-hour working week in the textile industry, pointing out that "having had a report of the proceedings of the Tripartite Technical Conference in Washington the congress notes that no agreement on hours of labor which has not the force of law is likely to be respected."

A resolution was also adopted declaring the determination of congress to realize by all the means at its disposal the long overdue reform of holidays with pay for textile workers in all countries which have not yet realized this much-needed reform; pressing for the immediate ratification of the Geneva convention dealing with paid holidays; but regarding the convention in the light of a "minimum" and pledging the congress to work for a holiday for every textile worker of two full working weeks with full wages.

May Auto Financing Has 9 P. C. Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Retail financing of new passenger automobiles decreased almost 9 per cent in dollar volume in May compared with May, 1936, according to preliminary figures reported by the Department of Commerce.

The May volume was about 5 per cent greater than April of this year.

Wheat Values Fall On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—A rush to take profits accumulated during the 12 to 13 cents advance of Chicago wheat values from lows touched early this month caused a drop of about a cent a bushel early today.

There was little bearish news to substantiate the selling movement. Traders described the market's behavior as a technical reaction.

Opening ½ lower to ⅜ higher, July 1.15⅜-16, September 1.16½-¾, wheat later declined and then rallied. Corn started ½ off to ⅞ up, July 1.22¾-23, September 1.09¼, and later weakened.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—For the present about all that one can do is to drift with the tide and keep a large portion of one's capital in liquid form so as to be in a position to take advantage of any change for the better in the news. For people who have carried stocks to this level it would seem as if it would be rather foolish to dispose of them now, although this does not necessarily mean that there may not be further setbacks but, as above stated, the market as a whole is quite thoroughly liquidated.

Soucy-Swartsvelter & Co., New York—We have not urged new trading commitments during the course of the little rally since Tuesday. However, on any setback over the next day or two we would again favor selected commitments for immediate and longer-range purposes.

Hornblower & Weeks., New York—When Thursday's rallying tendencies showed signs of subsiding as Friday's session progressed, traders apparently turned around and sold stocks purchased for quick trading purposes on Thursday. We would not attempt to attach too much significance to what took place and would be inclined to await the action of the market during early part of next week before drawing any fresh deductions.

Josephthal & Co., New York—Immediate market trend depends upon the rails. If they continue to slump, other groups such as the rail equipments and heavy steels will probably be affected and investment sentiment will be adversely influenced.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
		Wheat			
July	1.15¾	1.16⅞	1.14⅜	1.15⅛	—.01
Sept.	1.16½	1.17¼	1.15¼	1.16	—.00¾
Dec.	1.19¼	1.19⅝	1.17⅝	1.18¼	—.00¾
		Corn			
July	1.23⅛	1.23¾	1.22	1.23½	+.00¼
Sept.	1.09⅛	1.09¾	1.07⅝	1.08¾	+.00¼
		Oats			
July	.41⅞	.42⅛	.41⅜	.42½	+.00¾
		Rye			
July	.89	.89	.87¼	.87⅝	—.00⅞

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,797,000; previous day, 6,704,000; week ago, 2,910,000; year ago, 4,007,000; two years ago, 4,723,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,674,978,000; year ago, 1,778,898,000; two years ago, 1,690,222,000.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 Rails	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	—.7	—1.1	—.3	—.7
Saturday	89.1	37.0	39.9	63.6
Previous day	89.8	38.1	40.2	64.3
Month ago	92.8	43.7	42.3	67.7
Year ago	86.2	35.8	48.2	64.0
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	88.1	37.0	39.9	63.6
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

	Bonds 20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8
Net change	—.2	—.1	—.1	—.1
Saturday	91.9	102.5	96.5	72.5
Previous day	92.1	102.5	96.5	72.4
Month ago	93.0	102.9	98.5	71.8
Year ago	92.2	103.0	101.9	67.9
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	91.9	102.4	96.5	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

	Prev day	
Saturday	110.3	110.4
Month ago	110.6	Year ago 111.5
1937 high	113.7	1937 low 108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low 110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low 86.8

Boston Stocks

June 26, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elevated	61½	61½	61½	62
	Bos & Me nr pf	40	40	40	40⅛
3.00	Fa Gas & F pf	38½	38½	38½	39
	E Mass SR pf A	5½	5½	5½	5¼
8.00	Edison Elec	129⅞	129½	129½	129⅛
..	Hath Bak B	1	1	1	1
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3
..	Nat Tunnel	4	4	4	4½
..	Nar Rac A	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
..	North Butte	1	1	1	1¼
..	Quincy Min	7	7	7	7
.40	Shawmut Asso	13	13	13	12⅜
.70d	Torrington	35¼	35	35	35⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	86¾	85	85	86¼
..	Utah M & T	2⅛	2	2⅛	2

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Divergent Views on Regional Plan of Grain 'Coop' Weighed

CHICAGO — Reorganization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation on a regional instead of national basis launches this co-operative grain marketing venture, set up originally under President Hoover as a means of stabilizing prices, into a new and significant phase of its controversial existence.

The new curtailed program, just announced, divides the 22 grain-growing states of the central west into four areas and provides for regional marketing operations under policies formulated largely by operating committees in each area, rather than, as heretofore, by a central body.

Proponents of the enterprise insist the change is in the interests of efficiency and made as a result of the need for a greater degree of local administration and responsibility. It is held that the plan will actually find more grain originating co-operatively.

Some Don't Like It

Critics of the move, chief among them brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade, declare, however, that they see in the shift an "abandonment of the national marketing efforts." Some insist that it is "the beginning of the end" for this government subsidized project which, as a matter of fact, has never been financially successful as a corporate enterprise.

The Federal Farm Board under Hoover in 1929 felt that prices were too low, and that the reason was disorganized marketing, which threw the bulk of the year's crop on the market within a short period. They decided to set up a central marketing system composed of co-operative associations in the grain states.

Growers, it was explained, would deliver their wheat as harvested, draw advances against it and then let the co-operative administration market the crop through the year at the best possible price, to settle finally with the farmers on the basis of the price obtained.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation was the result. Sponsored and financed, directly and indirectly, by the Federal Government, its stockholders have been regional co-operatives, which themselves in turn are composed of individual producers.

Though it operated on a fairly successful basis for several years, the corporation found itself in difficulties when drought and crop curtailment restricted the volume of the commodities in which it dealt, and it began to lose money. Refinancing was necessary, and over some periods the Federal Government, through the FCA, has turned over to it, either directly or through loans to individual members, a total of about $20,000,000. Some $14,000,000 of this already has been wiped off the FCA books as a loss.

Huff Resigns

For some time inner dissension over the wisdom of a centrally controlled as against a locally controlled marketing system has marred the operation of the corporation. This disagreement, which kept several powerful regional co-operatives from joining the group, resulted recently in the resignation of the president, C. E. Huff, an advocate of the centralized plan.

Announcement of the change of operation came soon afterward, along with word of the election to the presidency of W. C. Horn of Fostoria, Ohio.

Advocates of central control declare that local administration will defeat the primary purpose of the plan, which was to stabilize prices through the marketing of all grain, or a large proportion of it, under the direction of one agency according to circumstances nationally.

W. C. Engel, vice-president and general manager, declares, however, that the new plan sacrifices none of the advantages of national marketing and that the central office here will continue to recommend action to each area best suited to national conditions.

The change involves considerable curtailment of physical operation and necessitates the liquidation of some property, which will be done through the FCA which already held title to much of it. The new set-up leaves the Pacific Coast states entirely out of the picture, at least for the present.

While some benefits to individual producers are generally admitted as a result of the selling of their wheat on the best market, the ultimate effect of the farmers' national activity on the whole price level is under question. While its proponents say it has marketed from 15 to 25 per cent of the nation's total wheat crop, opponents declare that it has handled less than 5 per cent. While the withholding of 25 per cent of the total crop in any year from the market at a time when a glut is threatened might have some appreciable effect on prices, it is said, grain experts declare there have been no signs of such an effect since the early days when the farm board bought up huge quantities of wheat on its own.

Critics of the Farmers National do not hold that co-operative grain marketing is undesirable or impossible. Their objection has been that it cannot be economically sound when financed with taxpayers' money, and when operated with an element of political interest involved.

Supporters of the Farmers National and of such Government-sponsored enterprises say that co-operative marketing is desirable from the standpoint of the individual producer and from the standpoint of the whole grain price structure, and therefore the nation's economic structure, and that any move designed to promote this sort of activity is justified even if at first it does not pay its own way.

Modus Operandi

Under the new corporation plan, Area 1 includes Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado; Area 2 takes in Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin; Area 3 comprises Maryland, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan; Area 4 includes California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

Each participating regional in an area will have one director of Farmers National, and these directors will serve as an area operating committee, with the aid and advice of a manager of the area. The area manager will be selected by the general manager of Farmers National, with the approval of the operating committee of the area. The area manager will be selected by the general manager of Farmers National, with the approval of the operating committee of the area. Branch managers, in each case, will be selected by the area manager and will have the approval of the general manager of Farmers National and the area operating committee. All acts of the area operating committee will be subject to the approval of the board of directors of Farmers National.

The duties of the area operating committee will be to recommend policies for the area. It will meet monthly.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Saturday	Friday
Advances	94	230
Declines	351	320
Unchanged	135	184
Total issues	580	734

Good Absorption Of Wheat in Week; Prices Irregular

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fading crop prospects in western Canada, with reports also indicating slim prospects for much of a yield in the western half of the domestic spring wheat belt, dominated the wheat action the past week. Price turns were choppy, but reactions met broader buying apparently on each setback, with the result that from the recent low spots in wheat there have been gains at Chicago of about 12c.

Buying volume has been sufficient to absorb a large amount of hedges against a heavy marketing movement southwest, as well as to take care of recurrent periods of profit taking. Local traders basing their views on what usually happens during the hedging period have been inclined to fight the advance, but the active absorption of wheat has swept aside all opposition for the time being.

Canada Needs Rain

Late surveys of the Canadian situation stress the fact that deterioration not only has been rapid, and extending into the better wheat areas of the prairie provinces, but has occurred before the usual time for damage to be serious. The lack of subsoil moisture reserves leaves the greater part of the Canadian crop in a defenseless position if the weather is clear and hot during July.

In our northwest prospects are gloomy in the west half of the spring belt, but excellent in the eastern portions, although the black rust menace may endanger the good wheat, as it is present in many sections.

Weather has been fine for winter wheat harvest, and southwest receipts have been heavy, but yields show considerable variation.

Export Buying Slow

Export buying of gulf wheat has been slow, but with the Canadian conditions unfavorable and a carryover in Canada not expected to exceed 40,000,000 bushels, more activity is expected shortly. Outside of North America export countries have little wheat to ship the next six months. Argentina is not expected to be able to much more than supply the needs of Brazil, and after shipments this week of 1,868,000 bushels, Australia has a surplus of only 24,000,000 bushels.

The Danubian countries have prospects for a much smaller crop than last year, and Indian exports probably will not be a big factor. European total crop, outside of Russia, is estimated at 1,472,000,000 bushels, or about the same as last year. This suggests world imports the coming season will be as large as in the crop year now nearing an end.

Old crop corn deliveries turned extremely strong the past few days, and December also rallied, but to a lesser extent. Argentine corn has filled gaps in the cash trade, but is not available in any great measure for delivery, and the absence of any important domestic stocks has created a situation where shorts are nearly defenseless.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Pe- Rate.	Pay- riod.	Hldrs. of able.	Record.
Muskegon Motor Spec Co $2 Cl A	$1 ..	July 10	July 8	

Interim

Can Bud Br, Ltd.	40c ..	July 20	July 6
Pow Cp of Can, Ltd	25c ..	July 26	July 6

Irregular

Bklyn Nat Corp	50c ..	July 15	June 30
Grt Lakes Towg Co	$2 ..	June 30	June 26
Muskegon Motor pf, A	$1 ..	July 10	July 6
Niag Sh of Md. B	15c ..	July 26	July 2
Premier Shares, Inc.	9c ..	July 15	June 30

Extra

Apollo Steel Co.	12½c ..	July 1	June 29
Federal Tr Co (Newark, N J)	12½c ..	July 1	June 26

Liquidating

Columbia-Troy Corp	$1 ..	June 29	June 24
Mayflower Assoc.	†	June 29	June 25

Stock

Knapp Monarch Co	‡	June 30	June 30
Newport Ind, Inc	*75c ..	July 26	July 8

Regular

Amer Lt & Tr Co Do pf	30c Q 37½c Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Apollo Steel Co.	12½c Q	July 1	June 29
Atlas Accep (Corp pf	5% ..	Aug. 1	July 15
Assoc T&T pf	31½c ..	Aug. 1	July 15
Bass Ld Cor	8% pf.	July 15	June 25
Bell T of Penn	$2 Q	June 30	June 30
CantCo of Balt(Md)	$7 S	June 30	June 28
Det Gasket&Mfg Co	25c Q	July 15	June 30
Diam State Tel Co	50c Q	June 30	June 30
Dodge Mfg C(Ind)	25c ..	July 16	July 6
Equit Tr Sh in Am. Do	9c ..	June 30	June 25
Fibreboard Prod, Inc.	6% prior pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Fireman's Fd Ins	$1 Q	July 15	July 6
Gt Lakes Towing Co pf	3.50 ..	June 30	June 26
Harris-Seybold-Pot	$5 conv pr pf	$1.25 Q	June 25	June 15
Keystone Watch Case Co	$1 ..	July 10	July 1
Leh & Wilkes-B Corp (np)	$1 Q	July 22	July 12
Lenox Water Co.	$2.50 S	July 2	June 15
Miss Power $7 pf.	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 21
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 21
Premier Shs Inc	9c ..	July 15	June 30
Rochester Gas Corp	10c ..	June 24	June 19
Sorg Paper Co (The)	6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15
Do Series "B"	4%- 6% cum pf	$1 Q	July 1	June 15
S W Ut Assn	$2.50 A	July 1	June 15
South'n Calif Edi	37½c Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Southern Calif Gas	6% pf	37½c Q	July 15	June 30
	Do 6% pf "A"	37½c Q	July 15	June 30
Telautograph Corp.	15c Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Torrington Water Co.	50c Q	June 30	June 21
Un Stkyds of Omaha.	$1 ..	June 30	June 20
United Lt & Ry Co 6% pf	50c M	Aug. 2	July 15
	Do 6.30% pf	53c M	Aug. 2	Sep. 15
	Do 7% pf	58 1-3c M	Aug. 2	July 15
Westmoreland, Inc	30c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

*Payable in 5% 10-year notes due July 26, 1947. †2 shares of capital stock of Pilgrim Exploration for each share of Mayflower Assoc. capital stock held. ‡Common stockholders of record on June 30, 1937, will receive two additional shares of no-par stock for each share held.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12:33	12.25	12.20	12.21	—.05
Oct.	12.22	12.26	12.18	12.20	—.06
Dec.	12.20	12.24	12.17	12.18	—.06
Jan.	12.24	12.29	12.21	12.21	—.05
Mar.	12.28	12.30	12.27	12.28	—.01

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.84	6.85	6.78	6.78	—.01
Oct.	6.89	6.89	6.83	6.83	—.04
Dec.	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	..
Jan.	6.88	6.89	6.83	6.83	—.05
Mar.	6.90	6.90	6.84	6.84	—.04

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

(Sales in $1000)	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '43-45	106.2	106.2	106.2
2 4s '44-54	111.5	111.5	111.5
5 3¼s '44-46	106.2	106.2	106.2
10 3¼s '46-49	104.16	104.16	104.16
2 3¼s '46-49 reg	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3s '46-48	102.14	102.14	102.14
62 2¾s '55-60	100.11	100.9	100.10
5 2¾s '48-51	100.12	100.12	100.12
17 2¾s '51-54	99.20	99.18	99.20
5 2½s '49-53	97.20	97.20	97.20

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s A'52 reg	101.23	101.23	101.23
4 2¼s '42-44	99.27	99.25	99.25

Corporation Bonds

(Sales in $1000)	High	Low	11:50
1 Allegh 5s '44	98	98	98
20 Allegh 5s '49	91⅛	91	91
20 Allegh 5s '50 st	60½	60	60
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	76½	76¼	76¼
10 AmIGCm 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
7 Am T&T3¼s '61	99⅛	99	99
2 Anacon Cop 4½s '00	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97	97¼
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
27 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
5 Atl Kn&Cin 4s '55	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
11 AC Line 1st 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 AL cit 4s '52	93	93	93
8 ACL 4½s '64	91¼	90½	90½
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	47	47	47
22 B&O rfig 6s '95	90	89¾	90
2 B&O 1st 5s '98	110½	110½	110½
20 B&O rfg 5s '95	78	77½	77⅝
2 B&O 5s '96P	77½	77½	77½
8 B&O ev 4½s '60	70	69½	69½
5 B&O 4s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103	103	103
3 Bang&Ar cn 4s '51	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13 Bklyn Ed 3¼s '66	99½	99	99½
10 Bklyn Un El 1 5s '50	99	99	99
20 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	111¾	111½	111½
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	83½	83½	83½
10 Can Nat 5s 1/29 Jly	115⅛	115	115
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
13 Can Pac 4s 'perp	94⅞	94¾	94¾
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26½	26½	26½
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Cen Pac 5s 1/60	97⅛	97	97⅛
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	90	90	90
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	50½	50½	50½
22 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96¾	97
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
2 CB&Q 4s 1II '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33	33	33
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32	32	32
5 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103	103	103
10 CMSP&Pac25s '75	23½	23½	23½
47 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7¾	7¼	7¼
1 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	14½	14½	14½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21	21
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
67 CRI Ho & RG 5s '60	90	90	90
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	112½	112½	112½
4 CCC&StL 4s '01 CWM	95	95	95
7 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¼	108	108
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99	99	99
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98½	98	98
2 Con Edis 3¾s '56	104	104	104
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103	103
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100½	100½	100½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	100⅞	100½	100½
3 Container Cor 6s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Cuba No Rv 5½s '42	45½	45½	45½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	56	56	56
1 D & Hud rfg 4s '43	90½	90½	90½
6 D & R G West 5s '55	16⅛	15	15
6 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15½	15	15
10 D & R G West 5s '78	20½	19½	19½
4 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	45½	45	45
14 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
1 E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	113	113	113
6 E Ten lien 5s '38	102½	102½	102½
1 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
14 Erie rfg 5s '47	71½	71⅛	71⅛
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Gen StlCast 5½s '49	85½	85½	85½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103½	103½	103½
126 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	122	120	120
50 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109¼	109¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 G Bay&W deb B	10½	10½	10½
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	94¼	94	94¼
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	64¾	64⅝	64¾
20 Hud &Man inc 5s '57	25	24½	24½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	83	83	83
22 IC&CSLNO 5s '63 A	75¼	75	75¼
9 IC&SCL&NO 4½s '63	71	70½	70½
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	64	64
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	18	18	18
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
9 Int Power 5s '47	170¾	170¼	170¼
25 Int Tr'ansptn 3½s '39	88½	88½	88½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	66½	66½	66½
6 Int T&T 5s '55	73⅜	72	72
3 KCtS & Mem 4s '36	48	48	48
1 K C South 3s '50	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 L S & M 3½s '97	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	57	57	57
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	66	66	66
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	55½	55	55
98 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
19 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	108	108	108
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
5 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	14¾	14

Roumania's Check On Anti-Semitism Backed by Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Roumanian Government launched a "law and order" crusade this spring against a revolutionary anti-Semetic organization of youth known as the Iron Guards and there is evidence that it has really taken a number of useful measures.

For example, several groups of Iron Guard members, held under arrest for acts of violence, were turned over to military courts and after fair trials received severe sentences. Eight boys, indeed, who had perpetrated a political assassination were condemned to life imprisonment. This is the highest penalty that can be imposed here.

In addition to this, action was taken against Prince Nicholas, former Regent and the King's only brother, who was believed, in Government and court circles, to sympathize with the anti-Semetic terrorists. He was deprived of his royal rank, forced to take a new name, dismissed from the high army post he held and driven out of the country.

The ostensible reason for this action was his marriage to a commoner, but the chief ground was the King's belief that his brother was a friend of political revolutionists. The anti-Semitic Iron Guards are against King Carol, and their friendship for Prince Nicholas made him appear dangerous. So the King did not hesitate to send his own brother into exile.

Curbs Put on Press

The anti-Semitic press, also, has been somewhat curbed. It still thunders against Jews and foreigners, but it is not allowed to use certain offensive phrases that were formerly its stock in trade.

Public disorders are also far less common. Jews are very infrequently attacked bodily and the papers published by Jews are no longer burned on the streets, nor are people molested any more for selling and buying them.

The sky, however, has not become clear, for the Government itself has, in a way, taken up this movement. It is fighting the extreme nationalists not only by police measures, but also by adopting part of their program. It hopes to prevent a conflagration by using back-fire.

Anti-Semitism is so deep-seated in Roumania that no political party cares categorically to oppose it. Thirty per cent of the people here are non-Roumanian. Perhaps 10 per cent of them are Jews. The number is not definitely known. There are certainly 1,000,000—the anti-Semites say 1,960,000.

Restrictions on Minorities

The anti-Semites publish statistics alleged to show that the percentage of foreigners in the Roumanian cities is steadily increasing, and that the Jews have gotten possession of a majority of all the urban property in the country. Such statements, intensified by the experiences of individual citizens, have aroused widespread enmity against the Jews, as well as against the Hungarians. And this enmity gives strength to violent movements.

In view of this, the Government itself has set out to restrict the power of the minorities. For example, it has made a ruling that a proportionate number of Roumanians shall be employed in every private undertaking. And it has just withdrawn from 40 business houses the right to import merchandise from abroad, on the ground that they have not observed this rule.

Besides this, a new project for a decree has been published, according to which a government commissioner is to be placed over every private firm, with the right to "hire and fire." This has aroused a vigorous protest, for it places severe restriction on property rights.

Regime's Prestige Raised

On the whole, these measures have increased the prestige of the Government party among the Roumanian masses. The Jews, Hungarians and many business men are alarmed, but job-seeking youths of Roumanian origin are pleased. The Government seems "to be doing something" and in almost all recent local elections, the people have shown their appreciation by giving it substantial majorities.

It is thought to be Roumanianizing of Roumania in a much more civilized and responsible way than the vehement anti-Semites advocate and most Roumanians tend to approve of that.

Moreover, this country is more orderly than for many months. The prospects for an out and out anti-Jewish dictatorship have diminished.

Rise in Milk Price Aids 43,000 Farmers

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Forty-three thousand farmers supplying New York City with 2,500,000,000 pounds of milk annually will receive about 1 cent a quart more for their product during July.

The increase will be passed on to the consumer, making grade "A" milk 15 cents a quart, and grade "B" 12.

This was decided yesterday by the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Association, representing 29 co-operative groups, and the Metropolitan Milk Distributors Bargaining Agency.

It was decided further meetings would be held monthly to fix future prices taking into consideration seasonal fluctuation.

Coal Hearing Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The National Bituminous Coal Commission ordered today a hearing here July 8 to determine standards of classification for coal. The commission directed its district boards to submit to it by July 7 proposed standards as to kinds, qualities and sizes for coals in the various districts.

Dr. Ross to Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—Dr. James A. Ross Jr., former Rhodes scholar and Harvard University tutor-instructor, has been appointed professor of economics at Syracuse University.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT by owner. Beautifully furnished home in exclusive Wilshire District, Los Angeles. Three master bedrooms, lounge and library on second floor. Large living, dining and breakfast rooms. Two servants' rooms. Double garage. Beautiful patio with flowers and pond. Large lawns front and rear. Owner will pay gardening and lawn maintenance. Rent $500 per month to responsible parties. Room 604, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUICK 40 convertible coupe, like new; 1700 miles; private party; $800. Box P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OAK BLUFFS

Attractive Cape Cod Bungalow, Dutch door, facing ocean, better part island, three or four persons, prefer adults, new kitchenette, free electricity and gas, garage adjoining, July 1 to Oct. 1 $250; 9 weeks $200; 4 weeks $100; 2 weeks $60. C. L. Meins, 43 Beverly St., Boston, Capitol 0956.

PEAKS ISLAND, ME.

Beautifully located 3-room camp, ocean view, city water, nicely outfitted; season $65. GEO. H. BRIGGS, Peaks Island, Maine.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE—Attractive farm, home-like surroundings, bathing, boating, home cooking, $11-$14, booklet. E. Hedstrom, Enfield, N. H.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

QUIET, restful farm, overlooking lake, limited number of rooms, good food, pure water, adults preferred, early booking requested. Mrs. Henry G. Roy, W. Barnet, Vt.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EXCELLENT opportunity for refined woman to render part-time household services for congenial attractive home with young woman teacher. 148 Hendrickson Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass

10-ROOM HOUSE—3½ acres on Penn. R. R., 20 miles from Philadelphia, Penna.; for lease or sale, $45.00 a month. T. A. Pratt, Box 122, West Chester, Penna.

FURRIERS

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor Longacre 5-4047

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—SUBURBS

11-room house for sale by owner in Dorchester, Mass., less than ½ hour from Boston by rapid transit. Large piazzas and sun room. Suitable for rest home. Price $9000. Write Box R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

ATLANTA, GA.—Beautiful 5-room, duplex; owner occupies lower; steam heat, hot water, $80. 38 Palisades Rd., Hemlock 6069.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices, Personal Attention
ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West St., Boston

SAVE MONEY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for less money at Halper's, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PUBLIC NOTICES

(D.P.U. 5398)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Department of Public Utilities

Boston, June 21, 1937.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of contract for the purchase of gas from Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room (Room 701), 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of June current, at twelve o'clock noon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Brookline, Concord, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Milton, Sudbury, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley and Weston four days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston Transcript, Christian Science Monitor, Quincy Patriot Ledger and Waltham News-Tribune, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department.
(Sgd) ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

Mexico Launches Farmer 'Co-op'

MEXICO, D. F., June 26 (AP)—Mexico is to unite farmers in a gigantic co-operative for control of distribution and sale of agricultural products. An official decree, published yesterday, announced the Government would seek to check on production, to direct crops to better markets, to balance prices and avoid fluctuation, to assure a just profit to producers, to avoid ruinous competition and to organize exportation of surplus.

Federal financial help will be extended. Farmers declining to join producer associations will be deprived of special marketing facilities.

The decree was the second of widespread importance this week. President Cardenas also announced expropriation of the National Railways of Mexico, to be operated by a new federal department with foreign bondholders to be reimbursed after inventory of the railroad's value. The Government already holds more than 50 per cent of the stock. Unofficial sources said the railroad's present director-general, Antonio I. Madrazo, will head the new department.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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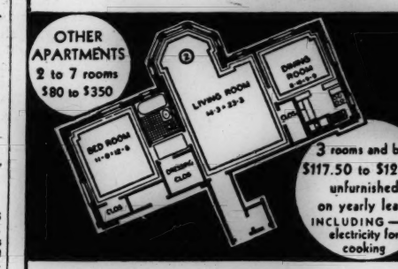

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BROOKLINE, Mass., 84 Browne St., S. I.—Sublet until Sept. 1, option of renewing lease; 4 rooms, large entrance hall; porch; exceptionally cool, quiet, restricted neighborhood; reasonable. Asp. 7106.

ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room apt., with all improvements, steam heat, elec. refrig., rear piazza, janitor service; all rooms renovated; good locality; rent reasonable. Call HIG. 8782.

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NEWLY DECORATED

1-2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $35-$50. Apply to Supt. at 87 St. Stephen St., Boston or Chas. E. Cushing, 209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 74 Fenway—Will sublet July and August, owner's apartment of 3 rooms; beautifully furnished; automatic elevator; rent reasonable. Tel. KENmore 4953 or apply Supt. on premises.

BOSTON—Unusual three-room apt., for one or two months; cool and airy; extended view; 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church. Tel. eve. Com. 2170.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Tudor City—Share 4-room apartment with refined business; call after 7 p. m. MUrray-Hill 4-3390. MISS DEAL.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C. DOW

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; newly furnished, outside waiting room. Write Box G-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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HOME on large estate with beautiful surroundings, private beach, wishes guests; large room with bath; $20 week; meals optional; ideal for rest and study. Apply ROY B. REED, Onset, Mass.

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BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT
DURANTE REALTY
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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

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ESTATE DIVIDED — New development on shores of Buzzards Bay, at Point Independence; beautiful grounds and sandy beach; lots and houses now available; open for inspection. Apply ROY B. REED, Onset, Mass.

WABAN, Mass.—15-room house on dead end street; high land; accessible to school; house, yard and view of unquestionable charm and beauty, 196 Windsor Road.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house: rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms within walking distance of The Mother Church; permanent or transients. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms; private bath; for discriminating people; weekly or daily rates; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Single and double rooms; free parking place; near The Mother Church. MRS. MacRITCHIE, 78 Gainsboro Street.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7703.

BOSTON — Desirable room on Clearway Street; some meals if desired. Ken. 8377.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

DESIRABLE room, overlooking the Fenway; single or double. 58 The Fenway, Suite 8, Boston. Tel. KENmore 7688.

LARGE COMFORTABLE room with private bath and open fireplace in attractive colonial Cape Cod home, pleasantly situated in Marshfield Hills, Mass., three minutes from village. Mrs. J. Austin Huntley, Highland Street.

N. Y. C., Fordham—Attractive, convenient; two-room apartments, modern kitchens; singles; new beds or studio couches; immaculate; maid service; view; shopping, churches, all transportation. References. Prices $5 to $13. Tel. FO. 5-1555.

N. Y. C., 248 W. 105th (Broadway)—Airy, attractive outside room, convenient transportation, kitchen optional; elevator. MINTON, Academy 2-7850.

N. Y. C., 143 E. 53rd St.—Unusual values, light, clean, airy studio rooms, elevator, telephone, kitchen privileges, roof garden (Apt. 6).

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Room with bath in private home; for woman only; meals optional; references exchanged. Telephone Scarsdale 3794 (evenings 1153).

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Double room, twin beds, near bath; ½ block 14th St.; private home; comfortable. Adams 4027.

WESTPORT POINT, Mass.—Quiet rooms overlooking water; modern conveniences; private home, bathing, boating, fishing. Write B. G. J., Box 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Middle aged; with last family 20 yrs.; go anywhere, do anything; does not smoke or drink. Phone Arlington 1937-M, Mass.

HANDY MAN, janitor, guard, furniture repairer; former navy fireman, oiler. G. Theriau, 35 Upham St., Malden, Mass. Mal. 2949-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable of taking full charge; excellent cook, references exchanged. Mrs. Marjorie D. Smith, 108 Hemenway St., Boston. Ken. 4056.

UNUSUAL woman; trains children happily; good shopper; drives car; helpful companion. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. KEN. 4033.

STORE SPACE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Gown shop opening June 15th will sublet part to millinery, women's accessories, lingerie, etc. Box P-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

COLONIAL FARMHOUSE on Lake Champlain. Authentic furnishings; rest, quiet and good food; select clientele; adults only. Mrs. R. C. McWilliams, St. Albans, Vt.

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, R. I.—Excellent accommodations in beautiful home overlooking ocean; twenty-two sleeping rooms; eleven baths; spacious porches; usual summer activities; booklet. AILEEN GRAY.

LOTUS LODGE, RIVERTON, VT.
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D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

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Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request.
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Farm home, boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking; $15 weekly. LENA K. WATSON.

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Guests by the day, week or season.
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CAPE COD COTTAGE on high point, overlooking Buzzards Bay and the countryside, available for July and August to responsible tenant; $650; 6 rooms and bath, electrically equipped, telephone, garage, acre of land; near Old Silver Beach. B. F. BARTOW, Cataumet, Mass. Tel. Lib. 4646, mornings.

CHOCORUA, N. H.—To let, completely furnished house, 9 master's bedrooms and 5 bathrooms, excellent servants quarters, at S. E. and of Chocorua Lake; moderate rental. Apply to Lawrence Hayford, Chocorua, N. H.

COTUIT, CAPE COD
Private summer home, modernly equipped, 5 bedrooms; near beach, churches. Call V. E. CLEM, Jam. 3640, 11 Ballard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Near Turk's Head Inn.—Rent substantial furnished home, 1st floor, living room, dining room, master's bedroom and private lavatory; kitchen, gas and coal ranges, maid's toilet; 2nd floor, 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms, bath; broad verandas, sea view and bathing. HOWARD L. BLACKWELL, Cambridge, Mass. Phone KIR kland 0743, or agents.

SCITUATE, MASS.
A few very desirable cottages to let and for sale; near the ocean. Tel. Alg. 2500, MR. TIERNEY; or at 2nd Ave. and Hatherly Rd.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

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SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 2-1159

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

ALABAMA

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
912 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 2312-M

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

MONTGOMERY

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court St. C-4548

Have Them Cleaned Right
AMERICAN CLEANERS
CEDAR 3244
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theater

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

Drink Foremost Milk

950 VOLUSIA AVE.
PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-8384-J
8:00 to 10:00 a. m. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Now!

A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge.
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.

Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
Air Conditioned and Remodeled
317 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7673

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1898

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.

The Best to Be Had in Foods
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

LEE WADE
Architect
1050 Seybold Building
Phone 3-2581

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Delicatessen
McKinley - Wedderspoon
Fruits Vegetables
Phone 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

Eleanor's THE HOUSE OF FASHIONS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
of individuality, yet inexpensive
Huntington Bldg., Miami, Fla.
Open All Year

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edgewater 1685

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
Finer Frocks for Summer Wear
Pure Dye Silks—French Batistes
Millinery (Gage)
206 FIRST AVENUE
(In Clyde Court Building)

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

SWP HOUSE PAINT
Proven by use on Millions of Homes

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 W. Flagler St. Miami, Fla.
509 Collins Ave. Miami Beach, Fla.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave. near West Concord
PHONE 3176

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
802-806 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
• Real Estate — Renting
• Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SHOP
The Union
417 CHERRY ST.

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 826

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated. Dial 3-5191

With each 25c can one 10c free with this advertisement.
TELEPHONE 5427
DUPREES—STOP & SHOP
204 N. Tryon Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO. 18 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality. near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CHILDREN'S Nurse, travelling to Australia end of summer, would like to help with children, any age, or companion lady on voyage in part payment of fare. Box W-782—BCM/CSM, London.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

NORWAY

OSLO

Jensen & Co
TORVGATEN 5 a.
Largest selections in groceries and finer foods.

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Systrarna Hultgren A. B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
Biblioteksgatan 12
Swedish Fancy Work and Yarns

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

Kox
KOHLEN - IMPORT A. G.
STEINENTORBERG 18
Tel. 22.870 B. K. G. Marken
COAL

Küchenartikel-Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

BERNE

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

Dachdecker - und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632
Sichingerstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

Speicher (Ct. Appenzell)
PENSION
SONNENBÜHL
Sunshine all around.
Inclusive terms from Fr. 6.50
Mrs. Waldburger Tel. 117

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

Our HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT
offers you best qualities at reasonable prices.
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Bossart
Effingerstr. 1, Bern
CURTAINS CARPETS
LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR CUTTING-OUT, NEEDLEWORK and SEWING
HOME FOR GIRLS
Theoretical and practical training in cutting patterns, designing, lingerie, machine embroidery. 3, 6 and 12 month courses. Study of German. Best references. Principal: Frau Häfliger, Spitalackerstr. 62, Berne.

BIEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(Stationery)
37 Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parfumerie
Ed. FREY
4, rue du Rhône
Articles de Toilette
Produits de Beauté

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
ROUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE, 98.

tricomain
No. II. Face Salle Centrale
DES LAINES ET DES MODÈLES DE TRICOTAGE RÉPUTÉS.
THÉORIES GRATUITES. (WOOLS)

FIALA & CIE
23, Rue du Rhône Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

RESTAURANT VEGETARIEN
TEA-ROOM
Place de la Fusterie 7 Tel. 46.641
Carnets d'Abonnement 12%

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland
Oberländische Produktenverwertung
Offeriert:
Früchte—Gemüse—Eier
Konserven
Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, etc.
FRAU DÜBI-KRIEG, Urania

LAUSANNE

Une maison de confiance . . . .
Un fleuriste de goût . . . . . .
ALBERT PITTET S. A.
MARTEREY 40-46 TEL. 28.511
Des fleurs toujours fraîches.
Des prix toujours modiques.
(FLOWERS)

FINEST GROCERIES
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

PAPIERS PEINTS
Decorator
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haut de la Rue de Bourg)

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

SWITZERLAND

MATTEN—Interlaken

HANDWEAVING
Curtains, Teacloths and Couch Covers, Linen and Woollen Cushion Covers, Modern Dress Stuffs. Rugs made from old bits of material.
Frau E. Trauffer-Schild

A. SIMMEN & SÖHNE
Buchdruckerei
Tel. 4.73
(Printers)

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

ZURICH

City
Papeterie . Bürobedarf
J. SCHURTENBERGER-LINDER
DRUCKSACHEN
ZURICH, LOWENSTRASSE 2. Schmidhof
Tel. 73.920
(Stationery, Office Supplies, Printing)

GASSMANN
beim Parade Platz
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments

Alle Rechtssachen
Vermögensverwaltungen
Gesellschaftsgründungen
Erbschaftssachen
DR. JUR. WIESENDANGER
Zürich I. Uraniastrasse 40. Tel. 36.724
(All Legal Matters)

M. Schnieper
Augustinergasse 42 Tel. 35.331
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Quality Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, etc.

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Lintheschерplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4. 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

DURBAN

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
380 WEST STREET PHONE 23582

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
Phone 25321
353 WEST ST. Residence 46671

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE
Limited
FAMILY GROCERS
Give Your Monthly Order to Us—
Our Prices are Bazaar Prices. Stocks Always Fresh. Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery.
Just Phone 26321
472 WEST ST.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

LOWTHERS
BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (WHOLE MEAL) BREAD
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDERS—CARPENTERS
PLASTERERS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

ARLINES
for
HOMEMADE CAKES
PIES and PASTRIES
SANDWICHES for all occasions.
LUNCH PACKETS delivered to your office.
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
5 Mercury Lane Phone 21951

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality.
557 WEST STREET Phone 20136

Adams & Co., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 Borough Market
Telephone No. 25528

Watches - Jewellery
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Diamond Engagement Rings
Lovell S. Robertson
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING AND UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS AND METAL WORK
52 Milne Street Phone 20822

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

ISIPINGO BEACH

For an Ideal Holiday Try
"BRAESIDE"
Beautifully Situated
Excellent Cuisine
Electric Light. Water Borne Sewerage
Golf. Bowls. Tennis. Fishing
Proprietress: Mrs. F. K. Hoad Phone 60

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.
The House of Quality

Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg
VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Paterson's
TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

G. M. HORNE (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers
Cor. Trump and Ussher Streets, Selby Township.
P. O. Box 6785

Try
THE NEEDLECRAFT AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market Street, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN & PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

"Fanny"

PIETERMARITZBURG

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialists
Latest Fashions by Every Mail
185 Church Street Phone 2918

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON Ltd.
"KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS"
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
Radio and Records
PIANOS and MUSIC
180 Church Street Phone 2570

Say It With Flowers
Artistic Floral Designs
a Speciality
Choice Cut Flowers
MISS M. TURNBULL
192 Church Street Phone 4221

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
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Monitor Movie Guide

Grand National Sponsors Film Debut of Gilbert and Sullivan

A Day at the Races (M. G. M.)—Confirmed Marxians will find this highly entertaining stuff. The Marxes execute their characteristic gags as they struggle to save Maureen O'Sullivan's sanitarium from the creditors and themselves from jail. Between comic stretches, there are stopovers for music and dance. Though it is not quite as funny as "A Night at the Opera" we found it frequently hilarious. Allan Jones, Margaret Dumont, Leonard Ceeley, Esther Muir, Sig Ruman.—Adults and young people.

Elephant Boy (United Artists)—Photography and sequences showing Sabu the boy, and Iravatha the elephant, make this another notable Robert Flaherty film. There is an unnecessary amount of plot and dialogue.—Family.

Fire Over England (United Artists)—Alexander Korda dips into Elizabethan England and finds a plot involving treason against the Queen and how it was averted by a dashing hero's valor. Philip of Spain enters the story as does the Spanish Armada. Flora Robson heads a brilliant cast, including Raymond Massey, Laurence Olivier, Leslie Banks, Vivien Leigh, Morton Selton. William K. Howard directed.—Family.

Girl Overboard (Universal)—District attorney's wife perishes in fire aboard ship, enabling former clothes model, wrongly suspected of her former boss's murder, to befriend D. A.'s son, eventually win D. A.'s love and prove her innocence. Story receives better treatment than it deserves, providing fair Grade B entertainment. Gloria Stuart, Walter Pidgeon, Billy Burrud.—Adults and young people.

The Girl Said No (Grand National)—Gilbert and Sullivan—but not enough Gilbert and Sullivan—are of course the main features of the film which marks their screen debut. There is too much modern detail about the manner in which Robert Armstrong, race track bookie posing as theatrical agent, dupes Irene Hervey, tough taxi dancer. Capably performed by William Danforth, Frank Moulan, Vera Ross and Vivian Hart, the Savoyard music proves its adaptability to the screen. Paula Stone, Ed Brophy, Harry Tyler.—Family.

The Great Hospital Mystery (20th-Fox)—"Great" in this instance evidently refers to the size of the hospital. Succeeds in being completely mystifying not only as to who was shot but why. Jane Darwell, Sig Ruman, Sally Blane.—Adults.

Meet the Missus (RKO)—Helen Broderick relegates her household duties to Victor Moore, in order to win the title of "Mrs. America," the perfect housewife. Though exaggerated, it is an amusing travesty on the American penchant for contests. Anne Shirley, Alan Bruce, Edward H. Robins.—Family.

Mountain Music (Paramount)—Without undue optimism, we are probably safe in calling this the 1937 abyss in musicals. Hero loses his memory when hit over the head, which leads to complications. Bob Burns, Martha Raye, John Howard, Terry Walker.—Adults and young people.

Slave Ship (20th-Fox)—Warner Baxter, slave ship captain, is reformed by the love of Elizabeth Allan, and his villainous crew plot a vain mutiny. Unconvincing treatment of the story does not justify scenes of brutality. Mickey Rooney, Wallace Beery, Jane Darwell, Joseph Schildkraut.—Adults.

That Man's Here Again (Warner Bros.)—"That man" being Hugh Herbert, there are moments of genuine amusement. Otherwise, it is a fable on the pathetic side of young love in the big city between a waif and an elevator boy. Tom Brown, Mary Maguire.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Captains Courageous," "Under the Red Robe," "Call It a Day," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "Shall We Dance?" "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Lloyds of London."

Young people and adults: "Make Way for Tomorrow," "This Is My Affair," "I Promise to Pay," "Woman Chases Man," "A Star Is Born," "Men are Not Gods," "Symphony of Young Love," "History Is Made at Night," "Wake Up and Live," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion."

Adults only: "Kid Galahad," "I Met Him in Paris," "Night Must Fall," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Come With Me To Mexico

48

In the Museo Nacionál

You have heard much about the Aztec Calendar Stone, and have seen many representations of it on souvenirs—in Mexico it is impressed on everything capable of taking an impression, including purses, belt buckles, handkerchiefs, ties, etc. So when you first enter the National Museum and see the 24-ton monolith staring at you in a hall across the courtyard, you may be pardoned for making a beeline for it.

I am a great one to save the best for the last—for example, I generally save the top part of my cake with the frosting for a rapturous climax—so I took in everything else before entering the Hall of Monoliths.

The Museum (the northeast corner of the National Palace) is open daily except Saturday from 10 until 2, and I believe it is free on Thursday and Sunday. On entering you will be approached by at least one guide; and my recommendation is that you inquire about his fee before you start on your rounds. For our trip, which lasted about an hour and a half, my guide thought that 7.50 pesos would be about right—but, then, I didn't think to do any dickering before we got under way. But don't make the trip without a guide.

I had not been long in the old building, formerly used as a vice-regal mint (appropriately situated on Calle Moneda—"money"), before being convinced that here is the greatest collection of American antiquities and aboriginal art in the New World. In fact, here may be some of the earliest specimens of the handicraft of mankind.

For some of the most beautiful and most puzzling exhibits, step into the room devoted to the Monte Alban treasures, taken from a Mixtec tomb near Oaxaca (Wah-hah'-kah). The gold and crystal work will amaze you. In another section I had to touch the suit of armor worn by Alvarado, Cortes' right-hand man—and I wondered if he had it on when he made that historic and superhuman jump across the gap in the causeway on the sad night the Spaniards were routed from the capital. I was amused at the prominence given to the American flags captured by the Mexican forces; and I spent some time looking over the personal belongings of Benito Juárez, the Washington of Mexico. And the exquisite silverware and other costly bits belonging to Maximilian and Carlota took my fancy—that marble bathtub must have been cold!

But now let us go back downstairs to the Hall of Monoliths, where the Calendar Stone, 12 feet in diameter and 3 feet thick, beckons ponderously. Marvelous as is this intricately carved ancient calendar, which did not need to be corrected as did the calculations of the Europeans, I could not help wondering how a people who knew not the use of the wheel, nor did they have draught animals such as the horse or ox, could move such a heavy monument many leagues over a broken country intersected by watercourses. The massive piece of basaltic porphyry must have weighed 100,000 pounds in its original form.

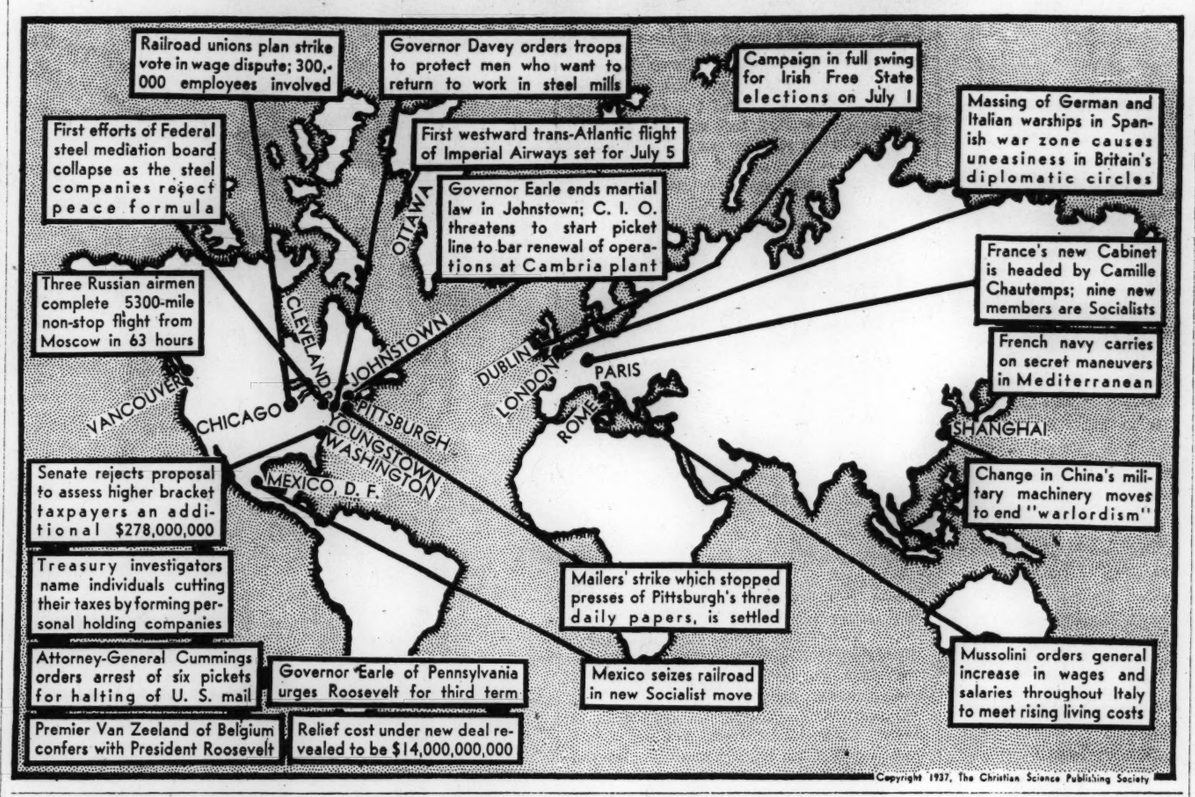
Of second interest is the so-called Sacrificial Stone, a huge carved cylinder of trachyte, 8 2-3 feet in diameter and 2¾ feet thick. I have my doubts about this massive thing ever being used in the sacrificial rite; although your guide may say that the palpitating hearts of the human victims were placed in the depression in the center. But if this is true, where are the hundreds of other sacrificial stones? I prefer to regard it as a monument to the sun god.

The hall abounds with grim, gray hulks of primitive carving—I paused some minutes before a cross which must have antedated the Christian Era by centuries. I was by turns astounded, puzzled, and struck speechless.

[illegible] our morning in the National Mu[illegible] will never be forgotten. — [illegible]y Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Railroad unions plan strike vote in wage dispute; 300,000 employees involved
Governor Davey orders troops to protect men who want to return to work in steel mills
Campaign in full swing for Irish Free State elections on July 1
Massing of German and Italian warships in Spanish war zone causes uneasiness in Britain's diplomatic circles
First efforts of Federal steel mediation board collapse as the steel companies reject peace formula
First westward trans-Atlantic flight of Imperial Airways set for July 5
Governor Earle ends martial law in Johnstown; C. I. O. threatens to start picket line to bar renewal of operations at Cambria plant
France's new Cabinet is headed by Camille Chautemps; nine new members are Socialists
Three Russian airmen complete 5300-mile non-stop flight from Moscow in 63 hours
French navy carries on secret maneuvers in Mediterranean
Senate rejects proposal to assess higher bracket taxpayers an additional $278,000,000
Change in China's military machinery moves to end "warlordism"
Treasury investigators name individuals cutting their taxes by forming personal holding companies
Mailers' strike which stopped presses of Pittsburgh's three daily papers, is settled
Attorney-General Cummings orders arrest of six pickets for halting of U. S. mail
Governor Earle of Pennsylvania urges Roosevelt for third term
Mussolini orders general increase in wages and salaries throughout Italy to meet rising living costs
Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium confers with President Roosevelt
Relief cost under new deal revealed to be $14,000,000,000
Mexico seizes railroad in new Socialist move
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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun'

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid fo each contribution accepted.

Bean Race

Divide your guests into two groups, with a leader for each side. Place a saucer of beans on opposite sides of a table. The contestants must pass along either side, each one lifting a bean from the saucer with two toothpicks and placing it on the table. The side that finishes first wins.

This is not so easy as it sounds, unless one is accustomed to using chopsticks!—L. C., Rosamond, Ill.

Quotation for Today

THE eye can see only what it has in itself the power of seeing.—GOETHE.

Aztec Calendar Stone

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

By Means of This Calendar the Aztecs Kept Account of Their 18 Months of 20 Days Each, and the Sacrificial Week of Five Days—a Total of 365 Days, Corresponding With the Roman Calendar. The Calendar Provided for the Insertion of 12½ Days Every 52 Years (Really 25 Days Every 104 Years)—a Better Adjustment to Solar Time Than the Extra Day Every Four Years Provided by Our Calendar

For Further Details See Today's "Come With Me to Mexico"

Brevities

London Daily Herald: The local Council decided to give every child a Coronation mug as a souvenir, the mayor remarking that in the days to come the mugs would remind the children of the councilors who gave them.

Judge: If those guest artists on the radio behave anything like the guests we have for the week end, it won't be long now till they appear on programs and bring along six or seven friends.

Humorist: Called on to make a speech after a banquet, a guest rose and, remarking that he really had nothing to say, sat down again. In similar circumstances most after-dinner orators don't sit down; they just go on saying it.

Portland (Me.) Evening Express: Germans have been exhorted to chew their food longer for the sake of the national economy. What if you're trying to manage a hot potato?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Devotion

(South Wales Evening Post)
Swansea, South Wales

Intelligence manifested by animals was being discussed at the annual meeting of the Swansea branch of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, and Councilor W. A. Jenkins, who presided, gave as illustration the recent behavior of one of the hounds belonging to the Llandebie and Penllergaer pack.

The hound had given birth to nine puppies, and, it being realized that it would be impossible for her to rear properly such a litter, four puppies were taken from the mother and placed at a farm three and a half miles away.

Next day it was seen that she had succeeded in locating and bringing back the puppies, which meant she had traveled that night seven miles with each puppy, a total distance of 28 miles. What human mother would show greater parental devotion?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There may be two sides to every question, just as there are two sides to every mirror. But only one side gives an accurate representation of the subject.

Factual Figuring: 14 plus 11, minus 7, times 3, divided by 9 equals 6.

Letter Juggling: Percale, Replace.

What Time?: 7:07½ p. m.

State Names: Lone Star—Texas; Turpentine—North Carolina; Prairie—Illinois; Peninsular — Florida; Nutmeg — Connecticut; Keystone — Pennsylvania; Hoosier—Indiana; Granite—New Hampshire; Pine Tree—Maine; Golden—California.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* as in *silent*).

The Latin *ad* and *fluere* combine to mean "to flow to"; therefore there is in "affluence" the idea of a constant and fresh supply, one which is not hoarded but goes on and on, bringing happiness to others. We should not be justified in calling a miser affluent, no matter how much money he possessed; but the word might well be applied to a philanthropist.

"Affluence," then, suggests generous giving as well as plenteous possessing.

Annihilation—Although the latest Webster's records a preference for the pronunciation with no trace of the *h* sound, we believe that the second listing is more nearly in accord with cultured usage: *a-ni-hih-lay'-shun* (first *a* as in *account*, first *i* long, second *i* clipped-short, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on second syllable).

The derivation suggests utter destruction, the Latin source being *annihalare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing." And *nihil*, interestingly enough, is a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread."

Beatific—*Be-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i*'s short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin *beatus*, "happy," and *facere*, "to make"; and we use it in the sense of "having the power to make or impart bliss."

Chronologically—First *o* is short. End the word *kal'-ly*, not *kly*.

God—The *o*, in the name applied to Deity, is short-circumflex, as in *soft*. Reserve the flat short *o* (as in *clod*) for the word when applied to an idol or pagan deity.

God Almighty (Ex. 6:3)—In the original Hebrew, the words used are *El Shaddai*; and in our King James Version they are uniformly rendered "God Almighty" or "the Almighty God." It may be noted, however, that the literal meaning of *El* is "strong or mighty one"; while the most probable derivation of *Shaddai* is from *shad*, regularly used in the Old Testament in the sense of "a woman's breast" (see Gen. 49:25; Ps. 22:9; etc.).

The Scofield Reference Bible has this note: "God is *Shaddai* because He is the Nourisher, the Strength-giver, and so, in a secondary sense, the Satisfied, who pours Himself into believing lives. . . . It is on every account to be regretted that *Shaddai* was translated 'Almighty.' The primary name *El* in *Elohim* sufficiently expresses almightiness. 'All-sufficient' would far better express both the Hebrew meaning and the characteristic use of the name in Scripture."

The early concept of "the breasted Deity" was, of course, a significant one in view of the enlightened sense of God as Father-Mother.

Hallowed—Whether as verb ("He hallowed it") or participial adjective ("Hallowed be thy name"), the preference is for two syllables, *hal'-ode* (*a* short, *o* long).

Incensed—In the sense of "to perfume with incense," "incense" is accented on the first syllable; but in the sense of "to enkindle or excite," it is accented on the second syllable.

Jehovah (Ex. 6:3)—This, since time immemorial, has been regarded as the incommunicable name of the God of Israel, owing to a ritualistic conception of what lay back of Lev. 24:16, from which it came to be inferred that the mere utterance of the name was an offense.

Common as the Hebrew *YHWH* appears in the Hebrew manuscripts, it is directly translated only four times in the King James Version. The Hebrew form, although the true pronunciation has been lost because of the absence of vowel pointings, means "self-existent or eternal," an extension of a primitive root meaning "to exist, to be or become, to come to pass," with a similar form meaning "to breathe."

It is commonly believed that the material in the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Old Testament, was written at two different places and periods, because God is invariably called "Elohim" (carrying a sense of power and creative might) in some portions (notably the first chapter), and no less frequently "Jehovah" in others. The Elohistic portions are more simple and primitive; while the Jehovistic ones indicate a knowledge of geography and history, and they seem to exalt the priestly office with all its material rites.

Scholars who maintain this theory aver that some later transcriber combined the earlier and later writings with much the same effect that a very old and a very modern biography might be pieced together.

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma-thoo*.

In Lighter Vein

Changed

"George," said Mrs. Lovewell to her husband, "I have received a letter from mother saying she is not accepting our invitation to visit us, and saying we do not appear to want her. What does she mean by that? I asked you to write and tell her to come at her own convenience. You wrote to her, didn't you?"

"Yes," said George, "but—er—I couldn't spell that word 'convenience,' so I made it 'risk.'"—Toronto Globe-Mail.

Come—or Else!

A colored couple sent out the following invitation to their friends and acquaintances:

"You are invited to the marriage of Mr. Henry —— and Miss Josephine —— at the house of the bride's mother. All who cannot come may send."

Tent!

A large gentleman was one of a party of tourists visiting Palestine. At a hotel he was puzzled to find in his laundry account a charge made for "one tent."

On inquiry he discovered that what the Arab laundry believed to be a tent was one of his nightshirts.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Playing Safe

Two college juniors yawned, and one said, "What shall we do tonight?"

"Let's toss up a coin to decide," replied the other. "If it's heads we'll go to the movies; if it's tails we'll call on Rosie and Susie; and if it stands on edge we'll study."

To the End!

Actor: "Yes, usually my audiences are glued to their seats."

Friend: "What a quaint way of keeping them there."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Hey, That Man's In Again

"Ever see a calisthenic exercise?"

"No, but I've seen a railroad train."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The subject of questions is discussed in today's cryptic message:

ABCDC EFG HC AIJ KLMCK AJ

CNCDG OPCKALJQ, RPKA FK

ABCDC FDC AIJ KLMCK AJ

CNCDG ELDDJD. HPA JQSG JQC

KLMC TLNCK FQ FUUPDFAC

DCVDCKCQAFALJQ JW ABC

KPHRCUA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of points in the famous statement of Allied war aims made by President Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, —— add the number of the day in November celebrated as Armistice Day ——; subtract the number of hills usually associated with the city of Rome ——; multiply by the number of "R's" generally associated with the fundamentals of education ——; and divide by the number of tailors said, "contemptuously," to be necessary to make a man ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A C E E L P R

What Time?

A man's watch loses half a minute every 5 minutes. At 4:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, he set his watch accordingly. What time will his watch indicate at 9:45 p. m. on the same day by Daylight Saving Time?

State Names

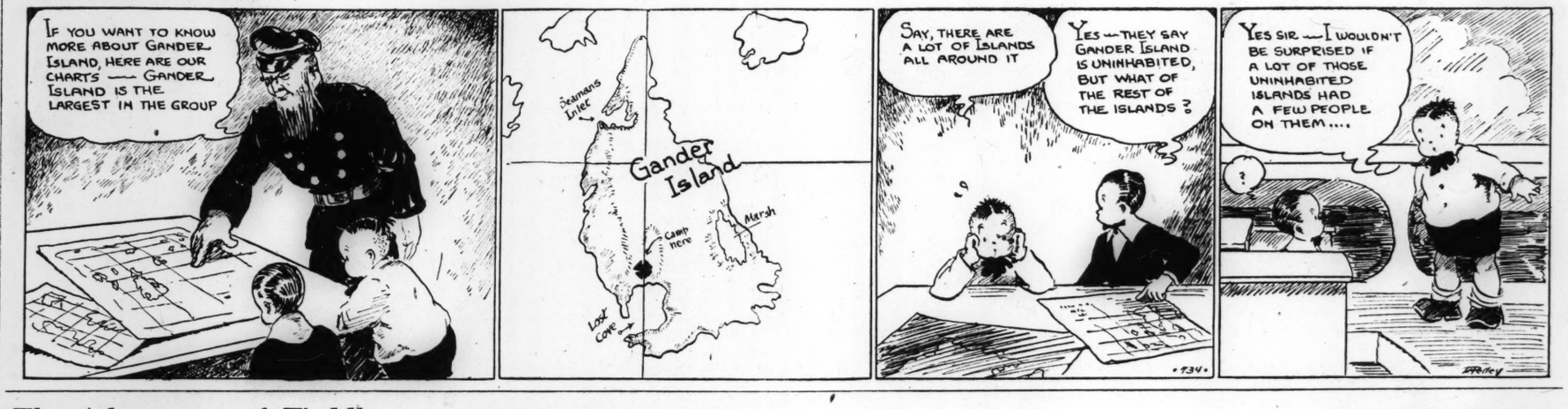
As indicated below, the Lone Star State is Texas. Can you identify the others correctly?

1	Lone Star	Connecticut	
2	Turpentine	Indiana	
3	Prairie	Texas	1
4	Peninsular	Maine	
5	Nutmeg	California	
6	Keystone	North Carolina	
7	Hoosier	Florida	
8	Granite	Illinois	
9	Pine Tree	Pennsylvania	
10	Golden	New Hampshire	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

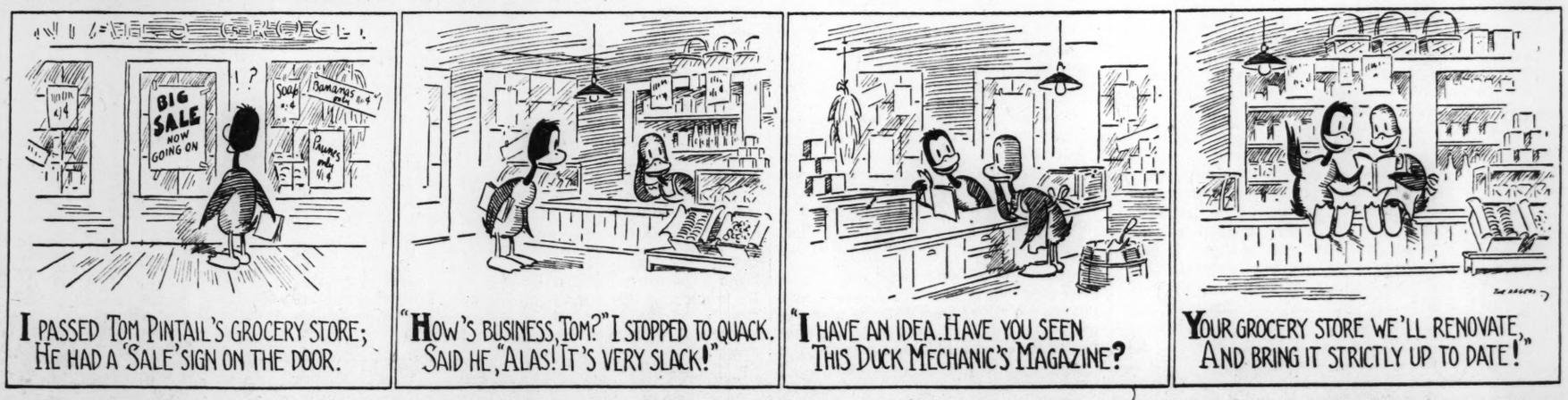
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Theory*

By LE PELLEY


IF YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT GANDER ISLAND, HERE ARE OUR CHARTS — GANDER ISLAND IS THE LARGEST IN THE GROUP
Seamans Inlet
Gander Island
Camp Here
Marsh
Last Cove
SAY, THERE ARE A LOT OF ISLANDS ALL AROUND IT
YES — THEY SAY GANDER ISLAND IS UNINHABITED, BUT WHAT OF THE REST OF THE ISLANDS?
YES SIR — I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF A LOT OF THOSE UNINHABITED ISLANDS HAD A FEW PEOPLE ON THEM....
?
•934•

The Adventures of Waddles—*Modernization Needed*

By THE HAGERS


BIG SALE NOW GOING ON
Soap
Oranges
Prunes
I PASSED TOM PINTAIL'S GROCERY STORE; HE HAD A 'SALE' SIGN ON THE DOOR.
"HOW'S BUSINESS, TOM?" I STOPPED TO QUACK. SAID HE, "ALAS! IT'S VERY SLACK!"
"I HAVE AN IDEA. HAVE YOU SEEN THIS DUCK MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE?
YOUR GROCERY STORE WE'LL RENOVATE, AND BRING IT STRICTLY UP TO DATE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Rights and a Rule

TO THE sore question, "What are the working men's rights?" Science answers, justice and mercy, wherein the financial, civil, social, moral and religious aspect of all questions reflect the face of the Father. And this question will not rest till both employer and employee are actuated by the spirit of this saying of the meek and mighty Son of God: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." (EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS BY MARY BAKER EDDY READ BEFORE THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS IN CHICAGO IN 1893.)

Bachelor of Individualism

IVY on brick and stone, speakers on the platform, shafts of shadow and sheen athwart the elm-sheltered afternoon—and "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

A discerning reader might trace the story of his times between the lines of commencement addresses. And some of tomorrow's chapter as well. For the speculations of informed and alert minds demand a response from their elders which no commencement speaker can well afford to withhold. And the questions that prompt today's platform essays are the spadework in which the economic, social and moral structure of tomorrow will be based.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of this year's commencement addresses was their freedom from the obsession of unemployment and the lack of opportunity. But more significant was the fact that, while rid of the heavy seriousness thrust on speakers in the depression years, addresses to the classes of 1937 found little room for the merely sanguine saying.

Current questions may be less personally urgent than the problem where, in a seemingly jobless world, to find "a start." But there are indications that the college graduate understands that they are socially quite as urgent, and that the answers lie in the individual's ability to comprehend today's social problems as a whole and to relate properly his own thinking and activity to the world about him.

The individual's place, the individual's responsibility, were usefully stressed in the 1937 commencement discussions. The finding of that place, the exercise of that responsibility, are becoming more and more necessary to those who would preserve the individual's rights, and who see that tyranny is an impersonal quantity in the affairs of men, and no more morally justified in the hands of the majority than in the power of an oligarchy.

Yet the very development of modern society into social, economic and political groups, of which the individual can be only an infinitesimal and not very articulate part, complicates the individual's problem in a way not always readily understood. Sentiment and material needs draw the citizen toward this group or that.

It is a thought that this year's graduates might gird themselves with: that while certain group loyalties may become inevitable for them, they should strive individually to preserve those larger loyalties which in the long run will not be found in conflict with the best interests of the group. Nothing is more evident in this interdependent society of ours than that the good of each depends on the good of all. Yet nothing seems harder at such times as these than to work out the relationships by which the general and individual good can be realized simultaneously.

The individual's part in this is now, as it has been since the day Washington wrote "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark called conscience," a part he can fulfill only by recourse to the highest sense of fairness which lies within himself. His relationship to society as a whole is now, as when Jesus prayed "Thy kingdom come," best understood through an increasing knowledge of divine government. Playing his part and understanding it thus, the individual can assume successfully those responsibilities to group and general welfare, and at the same time preserve the individual rights and privileges which are the reward of vigilance for liberty's sake.

Wayside Inn Redivivus

COMPLETION of the first link in a chain of "post" houses to be set up at seventy-mile intervals along a 30,000-mile nation-wide bus system conjures up a vision of the reappearance—in ultra-modern style—of old inns and taverns which once lined the stage coach routes.

It is a pity that these inns are to lose their individual identity under a corporation label. There will be no "Pig 'n' Whistle," "Sheaf of Wheat," "Blue Boar," or "Sign of the Crossed Sabers." Still the promise of uniform, high standard service on a national scale is something.

Other atmosphere of the roadside taverns which preceded the advent of the railroad a century ago may be missing—for instance, the placard above the reading table which warned: "Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use last week's gazette." If other signs still advertise "entertainment for man and beast," the latter part of it is likely to be tinned dog food. However, if a wide fireplace and blazing backlog on cool evenings accompany the promised medium-priced food and refreshment, all will be forgiven.

Labor "Contracts"

AGAINST the background of the steel strike a great deal is being said about contracts between unions and employers. "Big Steel" has signed a contract; "Little Steel" refuses on the ground that the C. I. O. cannot be held legally and financially responsible. Workers counter by saying that labor "contracts" have rarely enabled unions to hold employers responsible.

One authoritative historian of labor relations, Prof. Malcolm Keir of Dartmouth, speaking of such contracts as "work agreements or trade agreements," declares in his recent book, "Labor's Search for More":

> To enforce labor as individuals or in unions, to comply with work agreements, ran afoul of the Thirteenth Amendment, prohibiting involuntary servitude. . . . Of course, employers also were relieved from legal compulsion to carry out any trade agreement they signed; they broke agreements when circumstances favored them just as often as unions did when circumstances were reversed.

Other authorities point out that such agreements have had little standing in court. Actually "legal and financial responsibility" has amounted to little. These "contracts" are really agreements. And it is possible that in the present scramble after red herrings too much is being made of "legal and financial" responsibility. As Mr. Girdler told a Senate committee on Thursday, the union wants an agreement "as evidence of an indorsement of the organization by the company" in its efforts to organize other employees. The reason the union wants an agreement may very well be the chief reason the company does not want one. And it may be much more important than alleged lack of responsibility.

It should be possible to develop legal and financial responsibility for both sides. Unions may find it well to remove both reasonable objections and excuses as to lack of responsibility. And employers would do well to recognize that unionization has in many industries developed a responsibility helpful to employers. Behind legal and financial responsibility must be moral responsibility of both workers and employers to each other and to the public.

Cool Words

WHATEVER the reaction of quick emotions to the attitude expressed in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech before the House of Commons on "the situation arising from the civil war in Spain," a little attention to what others were saying at about the same time should induce a mood of reflection. The British Prime Minister talked on lines that his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs later gathered up into one main theme—"peace at almost any price."

The discussion was as frank as that. Equally frank was the criticism. Peace-at-any-price talk seems flabby to those convinced of the morality of their own case and the utter villainy of those opposed to them. Thus the venerable but fiery Mr. Lloyd George begged the British Government to make up its mind not to have a continuation of "this deception."

There is, of course, something in that fire to warm the sentiments of those who sympathize with the British-French view rather than with the case which Italy is pushing perhaps somewhat to Germany's embarrassment. But a usefully cooling antidote may be obtained by reading the reports of Roberto Farinacci's article in the Italian newspaper, Regime Fascista. There, in a plea for a break between Italy and the British-French bloc, the author no doubt warms Italian hearts when he speaks of "these countries, whose attitude of deceit has been only too evident."

In handling the crisis which occurred when Japan invaded Manchuria, Secretary Stimson, of the United States Department of State, took a course of moderation, even to the point of appearing "soft" to some, because he realized the value of co-operating with and strengthening the hands of moderates still in power in Japan. Today the British Government has a similar task ahead of it: to strengthen the forces of moderation everywhere by showing willingness to work with them. They exist in Italy, though in Germany they appear to be more vocal.

VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON, explorer, says we must change our conception of weather at the North Pole, for according to the United States Weather Bureau the arctic has known temperatures of 100 degrees in the shade. We have never been very close to the North Pole but just for the sake of curiosity we would like to inquire, in the shade of what?

Why Not Go With Lucas?

Book News of the Day

THE Coronation of George VI may have vanished from the headlines of newspapers, and yet London remains news during this summer of 1937. For London is playing host to thousands of eager, wondering tourists for whom the authorities have devised numerous special entertainments within the city and without. All the while, London is in itself of inexhaustible interest, if only the visitors were aware.

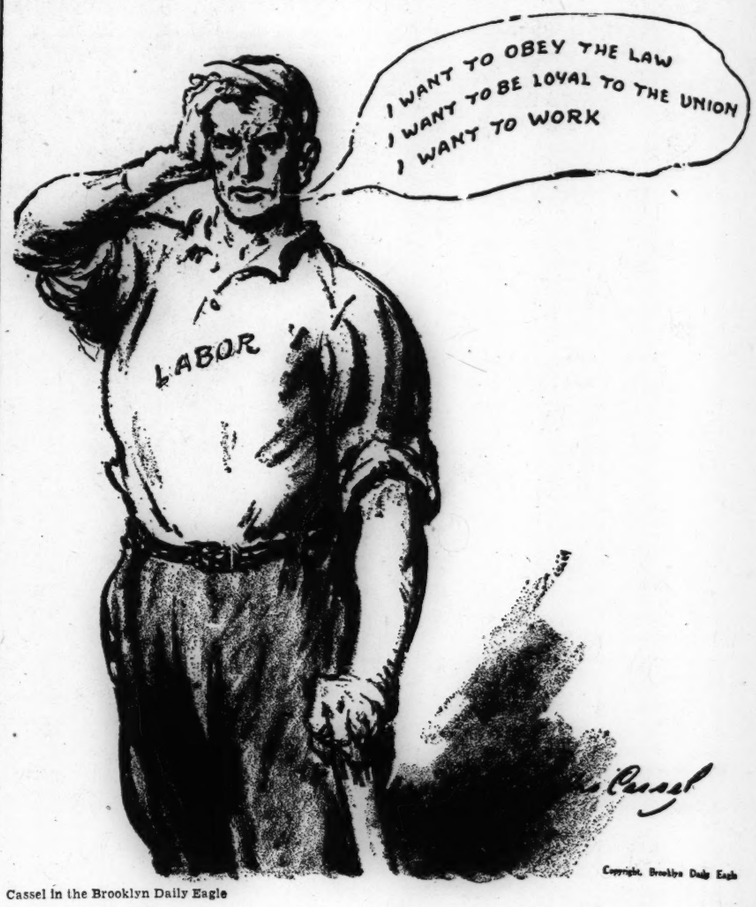
E. V. Lucas, veteran author and traveler, knew this, of course, when, somewhat daringly, he launched his newest volume about that city which to many is the most fascinating place in the world. Several previous books of his he now deems out-of-date, as indeed they are in view of the transformations attributable of late to demolishers and builders. So in his LONDON AFRESH (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50) Mr. Lucas brings London abreast of the times and designs his book to whet the appetites of visitors from at home and abroad.

No previous knowledge on the part of the visitor is taken for granted by Mr. Lucas. Conscientiously, he begins at the beginning; for, presumably, the Tower *is* the beginning. From there he moves through the City proper—the Guildhall, St. Paul's, the docks and the East End—and digresses into the precincts of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, before journeying up Oxford Street, up Fleet Street and the Strand, into Piccadilly and the fashionable West End. Most welcome is his emphasis upon the haunts of the legal profession, those beguiling purlieus and green retreats of Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, Staple Inn and the Temple. The many art galleries and museums are set forth in all their distinction.

Long passages are devoted to sedate and sober information, but one never knows when Mr. Lucas himself may break through the crust with one of his characteristic observations, quizzical or provocative. He can never resist telling us which pictures are his favorites and, when we hasten obediently to stand before them, we are likely to become correspondingly enthusiastic. Go to such and such a number in the rue des Francs-Bourgeois, he would recommend in his PARIS WANDERER. Note the iron grille of the balcony at the further end of the court; or the delicate pointed corner turret, or the stairway down which might have swept Madame de Sévigné herself. So, in this London guide, he reminds us of other delectable details, such as the Grinling Gibbons carvings which linger in many an obscure City church; or the elusive Roman bath in Strand Lane, or even the York Water Gate which may exact some persistence on the part of the person who searches it out from the vantage point of the Embankment.

Better take the advice of Mr. Lucas. Such response will never be regretted by one who desires to love and understand his London. M. W.

Conflicting Loyalties



Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

For Italy in July

LONDON

COMING through the dress department, she found herself in footwear, and from there it was but a step to hats.

The hats were lying upon tables or tossed alongside shelves backed by mirrors. The notion she held, rather vaguely, tended toward black. Black was fashionable and did not tie one to any given color all summer.

"Can I help Modom?"

It was obvious that she needed help, yet she would have preferred to hunt alone for something suitable to a long face, and hair that wisped out at the back from curls which had refused to set.

"Modom wants black?" asked the assistant. "Must it be black—with summer coming?"

But she did not want a summer hat. Not yet, anyway. There would be the holidays, of course, when she would be by the sea somewhere with the children. But that was not until August. She followed the assistant between the shelves and tables.

"If it must be black," the assistant said, walking ahead, "why not a straw? We have some lovely black straws just in, and very fashionable. And some straws in color—lovely red ones."

* * *

They drew up beside a table, and from a stand the assistant selected a red one with a wide brim which dipped a little at the side and carried around the crown a narrow blue ribbon ending in a long loose bow. She held it up admiringly.

"If one were going away," she said, "into the sun, wouldn't it be lovely?"

They both regarded it. Attractive, certainly. But then, she was not going away into the sun. She was going to stay in London. And—red! She could never wear red.

The assistant advanced toward a mirror and, placing it upon her own head, turned to show the effect.

"When I go to Italy in July, I should love to have a hat like this," she said.

"Italy?"

The assistant nodded. "In July."

"Have you been before?"

"Five times. Every year for five years. I have the wanderlust. All the winter I study Italian—and then I go. I am going to Rome this year, and then to Naples, just for one day. I want to see Pompeii. And then I am going back to Milan for two days."

"So you are going to Italy in July. And will you have a red hat?"

The assistant removed the shining straw from her head and, holding it in her hand, fingered the loose bow.

"Not this one," she said. "But you could have it. Try!"

* * *

It fitted, and the wide brim threw down a kindly reflection. It hid the straggling ends of hair that had not set. After all, there were the summer holidays with the children. A red hat upon the beach would be a novelty—at least for her. Forty-five shillings did not seem unreasonable. She had not meant to give a quarter of that price, of course, but then, she had not meant to have red, and she had never considered the holidays. She paid the money and declared that she would take the parcel. In secret, she wanted to see the effect again—privately, and in her own mirror.

"Italy, in July," she said to herself as she descended to the street. "Rome, and Naples, and Pompeii, and Milan." She paused behind the swing doors.

Then, quite unexpectedly, she drew the receipted bill from her bag and examined it. The assistant's number was scribbled across an open circle at the foot. She took out a pencil, folded the bill and wrote across the back:

"No. 417. Millinery Department. Please accept this hat for Italy in July. I don't believe, after all, that red is my color, so take it, if you will, and enjoy it."

A store guide politely agreed to have the parcel returned to the department from which it came. P. L.

Mirror of World Opinion

Confidence Is Key

THE first condition of relaxed tension and a cessation of armament competition is that the whole problem, and the tremendous dangers it involves, should be far more seriously considered than has yet been the case. Nothing but good could come from personal contacts between responsible leaders. The difficulties in the way of a settlement are clearly very great, but precisely because they are great they can be surmounted only when relations of understanding and confidence exist between principals on both sides.—*Round Table, London.*

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mills of the Gods

By Frank L. Perrin

WE ALL become impatient at times, and somewhat fearful, because the ceaseless wheels seem to turn so slowly, and because the grist from the mills which we have set up to grind the grist of justice produce so sparingly. But as we take a stricter account we discover that, taking all things into consideration, for an institution humanly devised and humanly operated, the output is even better and larger than might be expected. Almost daily, in every section of the country, if our survey for the moment is confined to the United States, courts and juries, politically created commissions, and arbitral boards set up by contending claimants yield their quota of deliberated and usually just decisions. The offender pays the penalty deserved because of his misdeeds, imposed regulations are enforced by peaceful means, and a fair balance is struck between debtor and creditor.

All these accomplishments should be remembered and appreciated when we are inclined to become restive or critical. Mankind, speaking collectively, has actually accomplished much in the matter of providing and learning obedience to the processes of compromise, adjustment and arbitration. Social chaos would result were the means and methods thus employed to be discarded or outlawed by dictatorial authority. No semblance of social or industrial order could have been established without a voluntary or enforced submission to the thing we call law.

Within the last few days there have appeared in newspapers generally the accounts of the conclusion of a quite celebrated case in one of the eastern states. To the surprise of many who had followed the case from its inception until a verdict was returned by the trial jury, the guilt of those accused was established beyond a reasonable doubt. Popular prejudgment had already determined the degree of guilt and the probable penalty. But there remained the unreasonable, but possibly easily explainable, fear that supposedly powerful influences being exerted in an effort to shield the accused would bring about a miscarriage of justice, with a resulting mistrial or a possible verdict of "not guilty."

A few years ago such a fear might have been justified, at least in a measure. And it must be admitted that even now the danger point has not been entirely passed. But there has been a gratifying and encouraging revival of confidence in the wisdom, sanctity and invulnerability of the courts. As the assaults upon these institutions became more and more vicious, and as predatory crime assumed arrogance and boasted of its power and influence, those in the towers strengthened their defenses, first of all, and gradually and courageously assumed the offensive.

Today there is no open road along and over which the criminal, whether he be petty offender or public enemy with a designating number, may travel in safety or strut with immunity. Those who look to discover what has brought about this wholesome reversal look in vain if they seek the actuating influence in the seat of government or in the places of the mighty. No political precept or legislated code has wrought the change. The motivating and compelling force is reflected from the hearts and consciences of men and women who, having endured much at the hands of the vicious and lawless, have said, firmly and decisively: Thus far and no farther.

The American people, thus convinced and determined, are imposing no new rule of law or human action. They have, rather, come somewhat belatedly and tardily to the realization that the evils which they saw magnified into distorted and fearful forms are, when analyzed and exposed, merely the common and familiar forms of evil. Thus exposed they become, perhaps not all at once, but finally, self-destructive. They cannot long flourish or even exist when it is realized that they are powerless and incapable of perpetuating themselves.

In our daily walks and contacts we discover and deal with these more or less perplexing manifestations of selfishness, self-will, human ambition, and all the other things we flatter ourselves we individually are emancipated from, endeavoring to realize their utter lack of power. Perhaps we do not always prove this sound premise even to our own satisfaction. The one-man jury which we have set up seems to know many things which are not so, and to doubt many things which are true.

But the main fact remains. As we see reason enthroned and sane thinking established we take courage in the realization that out of the mills, whether large or small, individual or collective, the winnowing and grinding processes go steadily on. We should not be impatient because they seem sometimes to grind slowly.

The Wide Horizon

The Press in Peacemaking

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE other day Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, was entertained at luncheon by the Foreign Press Association of London. He used this opportunity to develop his well-known proposal for a non-aggression pact in the Pacific—and also to read the press of the world a lesson upon the part he thought it might play in bringing the peoples of the world closer together. Some of his hosts rather got the impression that, if there is talk and fear of war today, Mr. Lyons thinks the press is at least partly to blame and that, should war come, the press would be to blame for not having prevented it.

I hope I am not unjust to Mr. Lyons in recording this impression; but if this was the idea he meant to convey I think he was a little unjust to the press of free countries. In the old days, long before the World War, Bismarck once said that every country has to pay for the windows which its press breaks abroad. This was at a time when a great part of the German press, under Bismarck's guidance and not without encouragement from his secret funds, was often guilty of breaking foreign windows. Perhaps he thought that through broken windows fresh air might get into stuffy diplomatic chambers. If so, he may not have been altogether wrong.

* * *

In those spacious and not ill-ventilated old days the press of many countries was a different thing from what it now is. Not even in Tsarist Russia was there an absolute official monopoly of public opinion. There was always a chance for some writer or some journal to criticize the action of governments and officials. Sometimes this was done at personal risk, but done it was. Let any writer or journal in Soviet Russia, Germany or Italy try to criticize government action in those countries now! Or let them preach peace and good fellowship between nations when the lords and masters of their respective states wish something else to be preached. Prompt suppression would await such journals, and prison or at best a concentration camp would welcome the peccant scribes.

If Mr. Lyons forgot these circumstances his remarks were a trifle out of focus. If he remembered them and meant only to admonish the press of countries still free he was raising for it a difficult case of conscience—always supposing, though not asserting, that journalists have a conscience or that they can invariably allow their personal scruples to govern the discharge of their professional duty. On this point I have an evil conscience. Some years ago an eminent British divine presented me to a drowsy ecclesiastical audience as "a journalist with ideals," and remarked that "a journalist with ideals is an unspeakable blessing, whereas a journalist without ideals is satanic."

I regret to confess that this "got my goat," and that I retaliated by asserting that a journalist with ideals who should promenade his ideals round a newspaper office when the makers-up were gasping for space, and "copy" was still pouring in, would be an unspeakable nuisance. But the present case of conscience for journals and journalists is whether they should be silent upon the misdeeds of oppressive systems in unfree countries, especially those systems which extol war as the highest form of a nation's activity, or whether they should say frankly what they and their readers think, even at the risk of annoying dictators and a dictator-ridden press.

* * *

Not long ago in London I heard a well-known German liberal analyze the character of Germany's present rulers. He ended with a pregnant phrase. "Those people," he said in a warning tone, "hate you with an almost metaphysical hatred because you recognize, and are about to provide with a salary, the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament instead of killing him." He meant to show the difference between enforced "likemindedness" in countries unfree, and respect for "othermindedness" (that is, freedom of opinion) in countries which cling to representative democratic systems.

Doubtless the shortcomings of a free press are many. Nobody resents more than I do the sensationalism of "popular" journals, their hunger for "exclusive stories," their habit of prying into private lives, their glorification of film "stars" and—in forgetfulness of the ideal that "news" is something unusual or exceptional—their tendency to overdo the dictum that "vice is news and virtue isn't."

Yet equally do I resent the suggestion that when the press of free countries tells truths that may be unpalatable elsewhere it is fostering ill-feeling and tending to promote war. If this was what Mr. Lyons meant, I think he went too far. There is such a thing as to cry: "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." And reticence about wrongfulness in high or powerful places at home or abroad may be a dereliction of duty.

I would have the press be upright and fearless, unafraid in exposing wrong wherever wrong may be found. I would have it speak more freely of and to its own peoples and rulers than to those of foreign lands; but on no account would I have it be mute and dumb lest by opening its lips it offend the unrighteous at home or abroad. The only true peace is a peace of righteousness.